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GENEVA TALKS, U.S., USSR POSITIONS DISCUSSED

Part I

LD291051 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] [Announcer] We continue our program with an unrehearsed discussion devoted to the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The host of the program is a member of our staff, Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Yenikeyev] Hello, everybody. I am Viktor Yenikeyev in Moscow. I invite you all to stay tuned to another round of an unrehearsed discussion. Our guests tonight are leading Soviet experts on the United States foreign and domestic policy. They are Deputy Director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies Dr Radomir Bogdanov, and one of the leading experts from the same institute, Sergey Plekhanov.

A few days ago a new round of Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles has started in Geneva. As we all know, the opening statements by the leaders of the Soviet and American delegations were not exactly very encouraging. So what are your prospects for these negotiations, what results they may bear? What's your opinion, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] I would like to say to our American listeners that today is a very beautiful day in Moscow, very sunny, very warm day; Muscovites are very joyful, very happy, and I would say that there is a very good climate.

[Yenikeyev] Very good mood, I think.

[Bogdanov] Very good mood, you are right, very good mood in Moscow. So your rather pessimistic question -- in any case you know there is this accent -- pessimistic accent to your question is going, we believe, against, you know, the general mood prevailing now in Moscow. But in any case, I think you are right because even if we have a beautiful weather we should not forget about the thing which can spoil not only good weather but everything, and that problem you have touched upon. The INF talks in Geneva are exactly the thing which may spoil every, you know, every mood in (?Europe). Not only in the USSR, but everywhere. So that's the basic question, and the more we approach the date of possible deployment of INF in Europe one gets more and more cautious and more and more worried about the situation. You know, the same question, what's happening at the talks, to my mind is now in everybody's mind, number one. And number two, everybody is asking themselves and their friends and their [word indistinct] (?as well), what (?are) the prospects of the talks, what we can expect of that crucial, you know, talks that are going on in Geneva.

[Plekhanov] I want to add that judging from letters we get from the United States of America, many people also are very excited with the successful results of these talks, and many people ask questions whether the Soviet Union will do its best (?now) to achieve positive results at the future Geneva talks. So my point is that many Americans also show very keen interest at the Geneva talks.

[Bogdanov] I am very glad that you have many letters which show that our American counterparts, our American friends, if you like, they are also very much worried about that problem which at the first glance is very far away from their shores.

But I think this concerns everybody in the world. But [words indistinct] as an expert on that problem, knowing the position of my government, I can assure that we are already doing everything to achieve positive results, that we will be doing whatever is necessary and possible to achieve mutually, mutually acceptable results, mutually acceptable solution of that problem, and there are at least (?two, three) ways to solve this problem. I (?hope) that all the three suggestions of the Soviet side are known to our American listeners.

[Yenikeyev] Well, (?sorry), could you just pinpoint some of these proposals.

[Bogdanov] You know, we began by suggesting that (?if) our American counterpart is not ready to settle this problem in a radical way, and we mean by the radical way to get rid of all nuclear weapons in Europe, and when we say all we mean INF and battlefield weapons...

[Yenikeyev] Well, could you please (?decipher) the INF (?gradation)?

[Bogdanov] INF, you know INF, the Intermediate Nuclear Forces, are the missiles with the range less than 5,000 km; they are not in the strategic category, and battlefield weapons is, the name itself says that those are nuclear weapons employed in the battlefield, and we believe that as the real zero solution you get rid of INF and battlefield weapons, but the answer from the American side is negative. (?If it) is so we have suggested another solution. We reduce the levels of the INF, and by the way, there is one very important point, and we stick to that, as we believe that there is a parity, there is a nuclear INF balance in Europe, means that we, I mean Americans and ourselves, we have about 1,000 nuclear weapons, INF weapons, in Europe. So there is a parity, there is -- whatever you call it -- parity, balance, rough parity, rough equivalent, equivalent, whatever you say.

[Plekhanov] But that's a very important (?fact), maybe that's the basic fact. There is a parity, so if there is a parity about 1,000 nuclear weapons from both sides, we suggested that we reduce them to 300, to 300 weapons -- on each side, you know -- within a (?few) years' time. Then you (?put the sides at the lower, substantially lower level). Again we get "no" from the American side under the pretext that there is no parity, there is no balance, and the American side goes as far as claiming that there is a disparity six to one in the Soviet Union's favor. I am sorry to say that this [words indistinct] talk -- it's not so. It's so unfair that, really, I have no word, I have no argument, just to -- just how to -- describe the sheer lies.

[Yenikeyev] What about the administration's arguments, too, in this case?

[Bogdanov] Yes, the administration's arguments in this case are rather lengthy. What is more, they take into consideration the category of weapons which has nothing to do with INF -- which range are far shorter than INF range. They are actually tactical weapons which has nothing to do with INF problem, but they include them in the totals. So if you do like that, then you can, another day, you can say the advantage is 10 to 1 or something like that -- it all depends how you unfairly calculate the figures. So the third solution we are suggesting, that is, our latest proposal, is [words indistinct].

We take into consideration French and British nuclear forces targeted at the Soviet Union -- I think that they (?will be) targeted on the Soviet Union. I mean British and French subs, I mean British and French nuclear-capable aircraft and ground-based French missiles -- ballistic missiles. So all in all, it comes to 162 missiles -- you know, from the NATO side -- because I believe that our American citizens know that France and Britain do not belong to the Warsaw side, they belong to NATO. That's a very interesting fact, but if somebody thinks they belong to Warsaw they are very much mistaken.

[Plekhanov] Just a couple of words with regard to British forces: The targeting of the British missiles is done at the NATO planning center, which is in Nebraska -- Omaha, Nebraska.

[Bogdanov] There is another fact, you know: The American satellite is targeting British nuclear (?forces) on targets in the Soviet Union. So if somebody says they're independent (?forces), I'm sorry to say I'm [word indistinct] about this: They are not independent at all; they are included in (?NATO) and they are serving the same purpose. So we are ready to have the same number as they have -- France and Britain have. So 162 [word indistinct] for missiles from the air and from the sea. But at the same time, you know, we say that we are ready to have the same number of warheads; that's very (?important). That's very important, and if you come back to the American suggestion, you will see that [words indistinct] are counting now on the basis of warheads -- so we are ready to have equal number of launchers and equal number of warheads. Now, you tell me, please. [Words indistinct] little bit fair, if you are a little bit reasonable. What you can have to do with that?

[Yenikeyev] Now, Dr Plekhanov, I want you to have a look at the problem from the American side at the Geneva talks [words indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Well, trying to look at the problem from the American side is rather difficult for me, but I'll try to describe my own assessment of the American position. I think the trouble with the Geneva talks is that there are two concepts of security. Our concept is based on the idea that there is such a thing as a balance -- a nuclear balance -- in Europe, and that trying to achieve superiority over the other side -- a nuclear superiority over the other side -- is a policy which doesn't make any sense. It is a dangerous, self-defeating, suicidal policy. The Soviet Union has never set itself an aim of achieving military superiority over the United States. The United States in recent years has set itself such an aim, and so far the American position at the talks in Geneva have been actually subjugated to that strategic objective. The talks were started. The United States decided to join those talks precisely because the rearmament program aimed at achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union was running into political trouble with the allies, with the American people. They had to go to Geneva to show that they are interested in arms control, but they are not really interested in arms control because serious arms control can only be based on the principle of equality and equal security. The premise of the administration is, unfortunately, tragically, I would say, that the Soviet Union is not entitled to equal security, not entitled to equal treatment in this sphere.

[Announcer] You have been listening to Part One of an unrehearsed discussion devoted to the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Part Two of this program will be on the air tomorrow at the same time.

Part II

LD291133 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Now we invite you to listen to Part Two of an unrehearsed discussion devoted to Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. Part One of this program was given yesterday. Participating in the program are leading Soviet experts on Soviet-American relations, Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies, and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, head of a section at the same institute. The host is our staff member, Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Yenikeyev] Now back to the Geneva talks. How does it [nor further identified] influence the talks and the position of the American side at the Geneva talks?

[Plekhanov] Well, it is expressed in a very one-sided and absolutely unconstructive notion that the Soviet Union will have either to disarm unilaterally out of fear of a new American deployment or if not disarm unilaterally, be prepared to face another 600 missiles of a qualitatively new type -- over 100 Pershing II missiles and about 500 cruise missiles -- deployed in Western Europe, aimed at the Soviet Union, controlled by the United States and increasing the American potential for a first strike against the Soviet Union. And I want to add that the NATO forces, the Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles, [words indistinct] strategic weapons (?if) we look at them from the Soviet side.

[Yenikeyev] Exactly, exactly, just like the forward-based systems, those nuclear-capable aircraft which are based on the territory of Western Europe and on the aircraft carriers in the waters immediately adjacent to Europe. We, the Soviet Union, have always insisted on counting those weapons in the overall nuclear balance and it was a major concession that we made to the United States at the Salt talks when we agreed not to count them in the overall strategic balance.

[?Yenikeyev] So that goes for the zero option. Under the pressure of public opinion, at home and in Europe, (?it) had to modify its position somewhat and with a great noise and fanfare they put forward the so-called interim solution, which was billed as a step towards the Soviet position. But when you look at it, it's not a step toward the Soviet position; it's an interim between the zero option and the full deployment.

[Bogdanov] Well, I would rather say it's a step to a zero option.

[Plekhanov] That's right, that's right. And by the way, in official NATO commentaries (?it was emphasized) that this interim solution is put forward in the hope that it will make the zero option somewhat more palatable for the Soviet Union. According to the interim solution, the NATO would deploy only part of the missiles that they wanted to deploy, which makes it a (?part of the) position of full deployment, and the Soviet Union will eliminate only part of its missiles on its side, which would make it part of a zero option.

[Bogdanov] (?So what is there) to be installed in Europe while the NATO countries are having....

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Exactly, the result will be again the destabilizing of that, the elimination of the existing balance.

[Bogdanov] By the way, there's another very important aspect of the problem which we should not forget. You know that the American side is insisting that we destroy, dismantle, whatever you call, our SS-20 systems on a so-called global basis. That really surprises me. Number one: The Americans have nothing to do with our missiles deployed in some other parts -- in the Asian (?part) -- that is not their business at all. That is our business between ourselves and the countries which feel that we should do something about it. That's one point. But another point is [words indistinct], ok, we are ready to discuss it, but what about the American nuclear capability in such countries as South Korea, as Japan, some other countries (?where) [words indistinct] capability targeted against the Soviet Union? We will also ask them to what kind of (?match), I mean technical, will you come in (?that case). So, what I would like to say (?is) that one should even... (?that's) another (?case) when you have a feeling that the Americans play very unfair games, (?just) a game to make the solution of the problem impossible -- but that's my guess, you know.

[Plekhanov] (?Well), and I want to add to our listeners that the talks in Geneva, according to the American terminology, were called talks on Euromissiles.

[Yenikeyev] Yes, we have to discuss missiles deployed in Western Europe only.

[Bogdanov] But you may have noticed, Viktor, that every month, almost every month, the American side adds to the difficulty. (?We have) already some new difficulties. That supports my point of view -- they are deliberately creating a number of difficulties...

[Yenikeyev, interrupting] Well, and the time is running out.

[Bogdanov] And time is running out.

[Plekhanov] Well, if they want the deployment anyhow and if they need the talks only as a political maneuver designed to cover up the deployment, to make it more palatable, then everything becomes very logical. Then, of course, you will be creating difficulties at the talks in order to win time and then come to the point where the deployment will become inevitable.

[Yenikeyev] Well, and now how could you possibly predict, (?well), further international developments and developments in Soviet-American relations if NATO and the United States of America (?start) deploying its new medium-range missiles in Western Europe?

[Bogdanov] You know, in case they deploy, (?do you take) necessary steps to secure ourselves. We will not neglect what they have done in Europe. We will answer in kind. That's absolutely clear. No superiority over us will be achievable. But, you know, I would like to make one point absolutely clear: that we, whatever it may be, we are for the solution of the problem and if we feel that from the American side there is some positive, fair approach to the solution of the problem based on a very simple principle of equality and equal security, we are ready to go our part of the road in a very sincere, very sincere (?mood) of achieving the solution. And that gives, I believe [words indistinct] some, if you like, some optimism that though time is running out, time is very short, if there is a good will, if you have a political will, so you can solve the problem.

[Yenikeyev] So these remaining months of this year of 1983 will actually show what are the intentions of the United States Administration.

[Plekhanov] (?No), I think the intentions are already clear. But I think they will show whether the administration has at least some degree of common sense, some degree of realism, and I'm not very, I'm not optimistic about that. But, you know, it is really, I think, the American side should realize how serious the consequences will be of the deployment of new missiles on the European Continent.

[Yenikeyev] Well, now, I want to thank you, Dr Bogdanov, and you, Dr Plekhanov, for participating in our today's unrehearsed discussion. I'm Viktor Yenikeyev in Moscow and thank you all for listening.

PRAVDA REPORTS POLISH DELEGATE'S MBFR SPEECH

PM270915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Orekhov report: "Latest Session"]

[Text] Vienna, 26 May -- The latest plenary session of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has taken place. Ambassador S. Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation, addressed the session. As was reported to journalists, in his speech the Polish representative noted the constructive nature and practical advantages of the socialist countries' proposals of 17 February this year, which make it possible to overcome the deadlock at the talks and make a start on the process of reducing troops and armaments in the near future. The implementation of these clear, specific proposals ensures the attainment of parity in the numerical strength of the sides' armed forces at the lowest possible level.

The head of the Polish delegation gave a well-argued critique of the stance of Western participants, who, on various pretexts, avoid discussing the essence of the proposals submitted by the socialist countries. At the same time, he showed that the prejudiced, one-sided approach inherent in the Western draft treaty of July 1982 cannot act as a basis for achieving mutually acceptable agreements in accordance with the agreed principle of no detriment to any side's security. The West's statements on its desire for a substantial agreement in military terms are in sharp contrast to the Western side's actual refusal to reduce arms and limit the numbers of air force personnel.

Unlike the Western stance, the approach proposed by the socialist countries accords fully with the agreed goals and purpose of the Vienna talks, S. Przygodzki said. He called on the Western side to approach the socialist countries' proposals seriously and with a due sense of responsibility and to promote with concrete actions the attainment of positive results at the talks.

CORRECTION TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT ARMS STATEMENT

The following correction pertains to the item "Soviet Government Statement on Arms Talks Issued" published in the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1:

Sourceline of item should read: Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 1 (correcting date).

CEMA GEOLOGY COMMISSION SESSION HELD IN CSSR

PM010938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Broad Prospects"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Geology was held at Karlovy Vary, CSSR 24-27 May.

Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A People's Democratic Republic of Yemen representative attended the session as an observer.

The Commission discussed prospects for the development of the CEMA countries' mineral raw material base, heard information about progress in the fulfillment of the scientific research and design and development work program in 1982 and about CEMA countries' projected needs for geological prospecting work in 1986-90.

The session also examined proposals for expanding CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of oil, gas and coal geological prospecting and exploration work.

SHITIKOV LEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST

LD280832 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- A delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, led by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of the Union (Chamber) of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament), left Moscow for Budapest today to attend the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 May 1983 in the morning edition carries on page 4 a 70-word TASS report on the departure of the Shitikov-led delegation to Budapest which adds that "the delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.K. Akulintsev, A.V. Koop, and L.N. Tolkunov."]

MOSCOW HOSTS SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

PM31115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "International Symposium"]

[Text] An international scientific symposium entitled "Comtemporary Problems of and Ways of Developing Socialist Democracy" was held in Moscow 24 through 26 May. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences' Economics of the World Socialist System Institute.

Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia as well as representatives of the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA [PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM] took part in the symposium side by side with Soviet researchers. Problems of improving socialist democracy and increasing its effectiveness were discussed in an atmosphere of meaningful comradely discussion.

MIKHAYLOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN PRAVDA

PM301715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] Struggle Between Two Lines

This week saw the arrival of two diametrically opposed reports from the U.S. state of Maine and the U.S. capital of Washington which reflected the dramatic nature of the current situation: the confrontation between two lines in the modern world -- the line toward excluding nuclear war from the life of mankind and developing international cooperation, and the line toward accelerating armaments and exacerbating confrontation.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Maine State Legislature adopted a "Joint Resolution Expressing Gratitude to Samantha Smith, resident of the City of Manchester, for her Historic Exchange of Messages with Soviet Leader Yuriy Andropov." The legislature "interrupted its business for a few minutes," the resolution says, "to express delight on behalf of the entire people of the State of Maine" because Samantha Smith, "the little ray of sunshine from Manchester, Maine, has kindled a glimmer of hope in the gloom and cold of current international relations; because this schoolgirl has managed to do what others had been unable to do -- begin a frank dialogue with the leader of the Soviet Union; because this fifth-grader evoked the simple but most cherished dream of the whole world's people: 'to live in peace and to trade and cooperate with all our neighbors round the globe; and because it is precisely on this basis that the United States and the Soviet Union must build their relations."

Meanwhile, in Washington the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate were taking a step in the opposite direction -- toward nuclear war -- by approving the funds for a new weapons system: the MX ICBM. It is planned to deploy 100 such missiles from the beginning of 1986, each equipped with 10 warheads (not 3, as on the Minuteman III), which are to constitute the new nucleus of "first-strike" nuclear forces.

So do we have Maine versus Washington? In one place support for the principle of "living in peace, trading, and cooperating" -- that is, recognition of the foundations of Soviet policy which Yu.V. Andropov's letter replying to the schoolgirl from Manchester conveyed to the hearts of many Americans -- and in the other blind worship of force? No, even on this occasion there was not total blindness on Capitol Hill. More than a third of the congressmen, or 186 to be precise, voted against the MX. But how and when did the shift toward the knocking together of a 239-vote majority in favor of an unprecedented buildup of strategic arms occur there? "One of the subtlest and longest lobbying campaigns" (THE WASHINGTON POST) was mounted in favor of the MX. The attack on the congressmen came from three directions: the weapons concerns...especially the production facilities working on the MX missile, the Pentagon, and the White House.

"When you are in Washington," a FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU correspondent reported from there, "it is impossible to get rid of the feeling that you are in the presence of an increasingly powerful, increasingly out-of-control military machine that is gathering more and more momentum." The peculiarity of the present stage in the United States lies in the fact that the present administration is an organic part of the military-industrial complex.

But Washington is not the whole country and the military-industrial complex is not omnipotent.

The White House itself has presented an indirect admission of this. It has had to take into account the strength of antiwar feeling. How else is the absurd attempt to portray the new missile program as an "essential condition" for the ending of the arms race to be explained?

However, the endeavors to portray armaments to the peoples as a means toward disarmament are futile. The entire experience of mankind shows just one thing. The arms race leads to war. This historical experience is making itself felt in what are for Washington totally unexpected places -- for instance, the Vandenberg Proving Ground, which trains specialists in the control of the 150 Minuteman-III intercontinental missiles that now constitute the backbone of the U.S. land-based strategic nuclear forces. Steven Gifford "best of the best" among the graduates, who was destined for a "brilliant career," refused to serve on "moral" grounds. "We were trained at Vandenberg," the officer declared, "to deliver a first nuclear strike -- that is, for attack, not for defense.... Our instructors simply dreamed of disarming the Soviet Union by means of a mighty nuclear strike. One even declared, and none of the generals corrected him: We will destroy children's homes that survive our first wave with the warheads that we still have in reserve."

Distorted thinking is displayed with particular force at each new turn of the arms race. A flareup of adventurism with its characteristic underestimation of the opposing side's forces and overestimation of its own can be observed at the present time. "Despite the repeated denials," THE WASHINGTON POST reports, "there is secret evidence that American military strategists have formulated plans for delivering a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The MX missile is an important element in these plans."

The huge American programs for the deployment of the latest strategic facilities and the deployment in West Europe, planned for late 1983, of medium-range missiles that are intended to be a direct addition to the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal are evidence not of readiness for an honest accord but of a desire to change in the West's favor the existing regional and global balance -- a desire that can only sharpen the nuclear confrontation and increase the risk of the outbreak of war.

In view of the increase in the threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, the Soviet Union is faced with the need to take retaliatory measures, including the deployment of corresponding strategic systems. The Soviet Government statement that has just been published warns with the utmost clarity. The U.S. and NATO decision to embark on the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, if it is implemented, will force the USSR to review the decision it adopted last year on a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range facilities in the European zone. The need would also arise to implement, by agreement with the other Warsaw Pact states, other measures to deploy additional facilities with the aim of creating a necessary counterweight to the growing grouping of U.S. forward-based facilities in Europe and of the other NATO countries' nuclear arms. It would also be necessary to adopt, as the Soviet side has repeatedly warned, the requisite retaliatory measures with regard to the territory of the United States itself.

At the same time, the Soviet Union, stressing the retaliatory nature of its own moves, which pursue the sole aim of preventing a violation of the prevailing balance of forces, states its unvarying commitment to its principled approach to the problem of limiting and reducing strategic nuclear facilities. There is also still a chance of a just accord at the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. It is still not too late to stop the dangerous exacerbation of the situation.

As a first, most easily feasible and at the same time effective step -- pending the reaching of an accord on reductions of nuclear arms in Europe and of strategic weapons -- the Soviet Union again proposes that these arms be frozen quantitatively and that their qualitative modernization be limited as much as possible.

It is the duty of all states to find a solution of the urgent tasks of limiting and reducing armaments, especially nuclear armaments, and to return to the path of detente -- political and military. This is demanded by the interests of all peoples and states irrespective of the geographical region of the world in which they are located, the socioeconomic system under which they live and the political grouping or current to which they belong.

Surrounding Williamsburg

The Washington Administration's schemes over the MX, Pershing II and cruise missiles are not aimed only at smashing the military balance between the USSR and the United States. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has declared that the American missiles will help end in the West European allied countries "the tendency to regard U.S. objectives as interests that can be ignored or disputed." The linkage of the militarist plans with hopes of regaining its former dominance in the Western world, also determine Washington's general line at the meeting of heads of state and government of the United States, France, Britain, the FRG, Japan, Italy and Canada which opened this weekend in Williamsburg. The Pershings and cruise missiles are supposed to accomplish something that the American Administration has been unable to do so far -- to finally dislodge West Europe from positions of detente and international cooperations, and Japan will not be able to hold out on its own.

Central significance is attached to the FRG in this steering of Western Europe onto Washington's course. A palisade of Pershing II's is to fence it off from its Eastern neighbors. The FRG's system of links with the socialist countries is to wither away in the shadow of the missiles. Moreover, so people not only in the U.S. capital but also on the Seine and the Thames believe, the Pershings on West German soil will be the final nails in the coffin of the "national hope" -- which does not flicker only in revanchist circles -- that some forms of collaboration between the two German states will arise sometime in the distant future. Once the American missile lasso is thrown over the FRG, it will be much easier to tie up the other European "partners."

Many of the participants in the meeting, a secret memorandum prepared by a group of Washington experts says, are alarmed by the confidence with which the United States is preparing to deploy medium-range missiles in their countries. They are all also alarmed by our pressure to intensify controls on economic relations between East and West, the memorandum goes on to note. They are afraid that we want to plunge them into an economic war.

No specific results are expected of the meeting of the "Big Seven." The strain of the interimperialist contradictions within the "United States-West Europe-Japan" triangle is too great. H. Schmidt, the former FRG chancellor, who can now permit himself greater frankness, sees the fundamental reason for the sharp increase in this tension as lying in the fact that "certain American figures perceive detente as almost a swearword." "But," he said, "the government of no European country will condemn detente." Like many people in West Europe and Japan, he is particularly worried by the unpredictability of Washington's policy: "The reduction of diplomacy to loud squabbles, the idea of economic warfare...all this is typical of a political crisis." There is a striking similarity between these remarks and the admonitions that former Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki gave to his successor, Y. Nakasone, before the latter departed for Williamsburg: "Make efforts to remove the mutual mistrust between East and West and to promote nuclear disarmament."

Explosive Situation

The aforementioned secret memorandum, which was supposed to give President Reagan guidance in the talks at Williamsburg, reaffirms Washington's old aim of preventing the development of stable energy deliveries from the USSR to West Europe.

Washington is trying so persistently, despite its previous failures, to break the East-West energy supply line by no means in order to defend West Europe's independence but in order to make it absolutely dependent on deliveries from the Near East. These already constitute 40-80 percent of the liquid fuel imported into the West European countries and Japan. Whoever holds the Near East "oil tap" will control the power industry of West Europe and Japan and, along with that, their industrial development. This is one of the main reasons why the Washington administration declared the Near East to be a U.S. "zone of interests" and this is why American military bases are being implanted there and throughts are turning to using the newly created "Rapid Deployment Force."

This is why Washington is pushing Israel so vigorously into what are ultimately suicidal military adventures against the Arab states. The old colonial "divide and rule" policy is being pursued here through the agency of the Israelis.

It is now the turn of Lebanon. After occupying the south of the country and destroying a considerable part of its capital, Israel has foisted on Lebanon an agreement isolating it and pitting it against the Arab world. What is more, the impression emerges that Israel intends to exploit the agreement in order to consolidate its occupation. Any hitches are being used to prevent the withdrawal of the Israeli troops.

Having taken yet another step toward establishing "American-style" order in the Near East, the United States and Israel, Japan's MAINICHI believes, "may be in no hurry to actually implement the withdrawal agreement." "It is already clear," ASAHI concludes, "that the agreement with Israel has not by no means defused the situation in Lebanon, and a new explosion of tension can be expected...."

The facts of recent days testify to a new building of Israeli troops and equipment. What is this -- preparation for aggression, against Syria this time? Washington's position also prompts alertness. Washington has begun to make accusations that... Syria is "preparing aggression" and to issue threats "to make this aggression absolutely pointless...."

The threats against Syria were voiced by none other than the U.S. defense secretary, which gave THE NEW YORK TIMES grounds for voicing the supposition that the Pentagon is preparing its own "opposing forces." The Israeli aggression against Lebanon has already made it possible to introduce a contingent of American troops into the country and to install an armada of ships off the country's shores. In the guise of "peacemakers," the United States is now intending to build up its forces in Lebanon.

Thus the policy of force and of military adventures here in the Near East, as throughout the world, incidentally, has not brought the solution of burning problems closer by even an inch. This policy, worthy perhaps of the stone age, is only complicating the situation and making it explosive, in the direct sense. The situation can be defused and a favorable international atmosphere for overcoming the extremely complex problems of our times can be created only by traveling the paths of peace, detente, and cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

Confirms Missile Decision

LD301851 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] One aspect of the Williamsburg conference is the military aspect. The U.S. delegation had worked out and virtually foisted on the meeting's participants a so-called joint statement, which yet again confirms Washington's and NATO's decision to deploy a new generation of U.S. missiles in West Europe. We note that Japan also signed this document, although it has no direct relations with NATO. The authors of the statement categorically oppose taking into account the French and British nuclear forces in solving the question of limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. This again underlines the timeliness of the recent Soviet Government statement, which says that installation of these missiles will lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe, will sharply exacerbate the nuclear confrontation, and will increase the risk of war.

Statements by Nakasone

LD310643 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov: Representatives of the mass media covering the meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist powers in Williamsburg paid attention to activity displayed on military-political questions by Yasuhiro Nakasone, the head of the Japanese Government, which was unusual for Japanese premiers. He openly expressed his support for the Reagan administration's plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. Moreover, Nakasone stressed "the need for solid unity of the Western countries" on this issue with "a view to creating a more favourable situation" at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

The Japanese prime minister openly brought grist to the mill of those people in the Pentagon who are trying to encircle the Soviet Union by hook or by crook with first-strike nuclear missile systems. Having earlier proclaimed the determination to turn Japan into an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier," Nakasone short of demanded that the Western partners turn Western Europe into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier," into "a theatre of combat actions" where Washington could play all its variants of nuclear wars.

But Western Europe was not so naive. According to the newspaper MAINICHI, Western European leaders gave but "cool response" to the Japanese prime minister's calls. Explaining their position, the newspaper states that "the problem of deploying American missiles in Europe is not so 'slight' for Western Europeans as it is for Nakasone."

Western Europeans are worried that the deployment of new American missiles may escalate the arms race and enhance the threat of nuclear war in the continent. They do not hide their growing doubts about the sincerity of the Reagan administration's approach to the Geneva talks.

Nakasone, however, either does not notice this altogether, or does not want to notice. Does it not explain why he himself, having linked in public Japan's fate with the United States, has subscribed to Washington's strategic concepts which are based on the possibility of an all-out nuclear conflict, and now does not want to be the only actor in Washington's "theatre of combat actions"?

'Lip Service' to Peace

LD311308 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 31 May 83

["In the Vicious Circle of Insoluble Problems" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: The summit meeting of the major Western powers, which closed in Williamsburg (USA), has convincingly shown that the capitalist world is unable to resolve either its own problems, or settle its contradictions. The participants in the meeting knew in advance that they were powerless to cope with the West's economic difficulties, and, as a matter of fact, were not going to resolve them in specific terms. This explains the profusion of official statements before the meeting that "no miracles should be expected from it".

But the problems of the capitalist world are grim. There have been no fundamental changes in the economic situation of the capitalist world recently. Business is stagnant, and a whole number of branches of the Western economy is being plagued by a crisis. The developed capitalist countries have a total of 34 million jobless, and this figure, as is believed, may increase to reach 40 million in near future. Double digit inflation is sweeping France, Italy and other countries. Budget deficits undermining economic development remain in most capitalist states and are even growing in some of them.

The trade deficits of the capitalist countries and monetary instability are growing. By its inflated bank rates and the U.S. dollar rate, the United States is dealing a heavy blow to the economy of its allies.

Realizing their impotence in front of that mountain of problems, a number of participants in the meeting, above all President Reagan himself, were trying to channel the debate along militaristic lines. It was under their pressure that a statement was passed in which lip service paid to peace is used to camouflage the unrestrained and dangerous arms race, a continuing buildup of nuclear arsenals and implementation of crash programmes for the deployment of latest types of weapons, including new American missiles in Western Europe, in disregard of the will of the peoples to peace and detente. The participants in the meeting even discussed the Middle East situation. And as a spokesman for the White House made it clear, it is not expected in the light of the debate held that the U.S. policy in that region, which is known to be aimed at aggravating tensions, at support of the Israeli aggressors, will be changed.

In spite of the attempts at using the meeting in order to justify the militaristic policy of the USA and NATO and focus the attention of its participants on questions concerning the arms race, Washington has failed to take the edge off the acute economic and social problems confronting the "Big Seven".

But, as the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out, the Western leaders had not given any new answers to the stunning list of such problems. In the opinion of the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, the jam in the economic policy of the West remains obvious after the Williamsburg meeting. The economic declaration of the meeting contains many a high-flown phrase about the striving for a lasting improvement of the economy, which will make it possible to create new jobs. The participants in the meeting declared their intention to pursue a crediting-monetary and budgetary policy, which will reduce inflation and interest rates. But, as the Western press and experts themselves admit, these promises are not substantiated with any specific decisions.

The Reagan administration has, as a matter of fact, refused to take into consideration the demands of other countries, which rang out at the conference, for a reduction of the bank rates and stabilization of the dollar, and reduced to a naught France's proposal to hold an international conference on monetary issues.

As far as the commitment contained in the declaration to reduce the structural budget deficits, especially through a limitation of the growth of spending, is concerned, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that it is in conflict with the whole financial policy of the Reagan administration. The federal spendings with due regard for the inflation rates have been increasing under the Reagan administration by far faster than under the Carter administration, the newspaper stresses. In connection with this statement, it is apt to recall the gigantic sums squandered by the Reagan administration on the arms race, which presages also in the future gigantic budget deficits and fresh growth of the interest rate.

The course of the meeting and its papers have shown that Washington further intends to twist the arms of its allies, trying to draw them into the economic war against the USSR and the other socialist states, in disregard of the enormous damage stemming from this adventurist course to these countries.

The USA has succeeded in forcing its will on its allies on political and many economic issues. But this by no means implies a lessening of differences between the USA and its allies. These differences acutely manifested themselves also in the course of the meeting, and they will, undoubtedly, remain in the future, too.

'Pseudo Peace-Loving' Words

LD312320 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; prepared and read by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades: In preparing for the Williamsburg meeting, as THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, Washington chose as its main objective to show that President Reagan can act as an efficient leader, that his policy finds support throughout the Western world. However, this intention has clearly failed. A catastrophe for the West, was UK Labor Party leader Michael Foot's assessment of the meeting of the Big Seven. The so-called message to the peoples of the world, which was adopted under U.S. pressure, ignores people's most basic desire, the desire to reduce the threat of war and to end the arms race.

It is true to say that the powerful spring campaign of the supporters of peace, which has covered Western countries including the United States, forced the participants in the Williamsburg conference to concede the phrase that, as it were, the weapons possessed by NATO countries will never be put to use except in response to aggression. But would it not be a better way of showing the sincerity of such a claim if Western powers decided to follow the example of the Soviet Union? It is well known that the Soviet Union has made a solemn undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Such a step would mean that the threat of nuclear war is forever banished from the life of mankind.

There is no objection to going even further, and rejecting completely the use of force in relations between the NATO countries and the socialist states. Precisely this appeal was made by the Warsaw Pact countries. However, the western capitals pretend not to remember the existence of this proposal. Nearly 5 months have elapsed since the proposal was made, and there is no reply yet.

In the meantime, the United States, followed by its partners, has rejected one after another all the Soviet initiatives directed toward achieving an agreement on limiting strategic armaments, and limiting medium-range nuclear systems in Europe. While Soviet and American representatives are conducting talks in Geneva, practical preparations have already started in a number of West European countries for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles. The Pentagon is impatient to get its hands on first-strike weapons. This is what the new American missiles really are. So clearly, the actions of Washington and its allies diverge from the pseudo peace-loving words mouthed in Williamsburg.

MOSCOW REPORTS GROMYKO MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY

LD311642 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has received the American ambassador to Moscow, Arthur Hartman, at his request. Some questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed.

Andrey Gromyko called the attention of the ambassador to the Soviet Government's statement, published on 28th May, pointing out that the American side must consider it with all seriousness and responsibility. The statement was issued in view of Washington's plans to deploy at the end of the year new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union warned that it will be confronted with the necessity for adopting retaliatory measures to reinforce its security. The Soviet Union stated that there is still time to halt the dangerous aggravation of the situation. The statement expressed the hope that the United States and its NATO allies will weigh the consequences to which the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe would lead and will respond to the constructive Soviet proposals.

As the first step in this direction, the Soviet Union again suggested freezing nuclear armaments in Europe and strategic weapons too.

TASS DESCRIBES TV PROGRAM EXCHANGE WITH U.S. FIRM

LD260856 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] San Francisco May 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports: Following the motto of "Technical Communications of the Future -- In the Service of Progress and Education," on May 28 and 29 Moscow will have a direct television communication session with California (USA), through a satellite system. This was reported at a press conference held by the American "Unuson" firm, which jointly with the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television, organizes such programs for a second year. Last year, participants in the American youth festival near Los Angeles saw a direct exchange of programs in which U.S. and Soviet music groups and other performers took part. The reaction to last year's broadcasting was broad and positive, the company's spokesman James Hickman said.

During the present television broadcasting session, which will create a sort of a "bridge" between the music festival in San Bernardino (in the state of California) and the Moscow studio, a discussion will be held on topical issues of concern to the Soviet and American peoples, which will be attended by well-known public figures and politicians of the USA and the USSR. These would include Astronaut Russell Schweickart and the two-time hero of the Soviet Union, flier cosmonaut of the USSR Vitaliy Sevastyanov, Congressman George Brown and Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Ye.P. Velikhov. Popular music groups of the two countries will also take part in the program.

The problems now faced by the world can be resolved only through joint efforts, said "Unuson" President Peter Ellis. During the press conference the firm's representatives stressed that the program scheduled will make it possible for the youth of the two countries to learn more of each other, and contribute to a better mutual understanding between the American and Soviet peoples.

FALIN ON HISTORY OF U.S. NUCLEAR THREAT TO USSR

PM300849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "In Their Own Circles"]

[Text] A counterfeit coin is tested by biting it. But how do you keep the seeds free of weeds in politics? You cannot test them every time for their germinating capacity. After all, the plot of land is rather large -- the field of contemporary politics is the whole world. And its fruits are gathered and its costs borne by all the peoples, without exception.

How can you conduct affairs with governments which act hypocritically, expressing fine words in public about "human rights," the "cause of peace," and "brotherhood in Christ" while simultaneously preparing an aggressive nuclear war? What must people think about a system where mercenary interest is held above notions of honor and duty and which knows no pangs of conscience when it comes to personal advantage and harming a rival, a system whose leaders have from the moment the atom bomb appeared thought in terms of the "absolute weapon," first strikes, and crusades?

We are able today to reconstitute by means of documents an instructive chronicle of the cold war which they were intending to turn into a hot one. This is important and necessary in order to explain from within Washington's present-day actions, because it reveals not simply parallels or analogies of sorts but a direct continuity in both spirit and letter of the most dangerous doctrines of establishing a new world order in the American mold.

Fall of 1945: World War II had only just ended. The United States was still calling the Soviet Union "its great ally," but the first specific plans for atomic strikes against Soviet targets lay on the table in front of the leaders in Washington. The American strategists selected 20 sites "in all" in the USSR and on the "territory under its control" in terms of the importance of the "production capacities," "state and administrative establishments," and "scientific research institutes" located there. At the same time, 13 million people -- the inhabitants of the cities earmarked for rapid destruction -- were condemned to death inasmuch as the Soviet Union had not created a counterweight to the American atomic potential and the United States possessed "decisive superiority."

I repeat -- this was 1945. The debris left by Hitler's invasion had still not been cleared, not all the victims of fascism buried, yet influential Washington circles were already impatient to impose confrontation on the "Russians." The task was formulated as that of preventing the Soviet Union from concentrating on resolving its internal political problems in peaceful conditions, which, and we will quote a U.S. Joint Military Planning Committee report, it will be seeking to do in the "next 10-15 years" without contemplating any sort of "world domination," preventing the USSR from healing the war wounds it had suffered, while hastening to strike at it from various sides by involving Britain, France, and Turkey in adventures (Joint Military Planning Committee directive of 14 December 1945) and also by using bases in Foggia (Italy), Agra (India), Chengdu (China), and on Okinawa.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff advocated a preventive atomic attack if the USSR's successes in the economic and scientific fields make an "attack on the United States or the creation of a defense against our attack" technically feasible.

The National Security Council, which was established in 1947, fought for the implementation -- while preparing a decisive encounter -- of measures which "would reduce Moscow's might and influence to a minimum" and shatter the foundations of the existing system in the USSR so that the "Soviet Union is politically, militarily, and psychologically weak in terms of the external forces situated outside the limits of its control." Washington's harebrained planners dreamed of partitioning the USSR into a number of "noncommunist" states without a strongly centralized authority and agreed as an extreme on a harsher promulgation of the Brest-Litovsk peace of 1918.

Time and time again they recorded for themselves: "Careful consideration of the most diverse factors shows that the Soviet Government is at present (1948) not planning any hostilities intended to involve the United States in conflict." This -- let us note -- well-founded conclusion was kept secret, for exclusively internal consumption, while the public trumpeting about the "Soviet threat" became all the louder.

There were many detailed plans for a nuclear attack on the USSR. The exact days of readiness were established. The plans remained just plans -- but not because the base schemes yielded to "high moral considerations," as R. Reagan assures us. The reason was more prosaic. The United States could have started a war, but without being confident of its outcome. Global conflict appeared too risky, to Washington itself, and even more so to its allies.

The plans were not carried out. This did not mean, however, that the ideas which inspired their instigators were consigned to the archives along with the paper they were written on. Unfortunately not.

In 1945 the Joint Chiefs of Staff emphasized: "There is in principle no defense against nuclear weapons. It is possible to implement active defense only by preventing the use of these weapons...." Not the American weapons, it goes without saying, but the weapons on the other side, which justifies a first strike.

Today, they will also say that there is no defense against nuclear weapons. And then, as if 40 years had passed for nothing, will add: Salvation lies in preventing an "enemy" from inflicting a first strike by employing a preemptive strike of one's own. To do this the United States must be the strongest and must continually arm itself. Here you have the justification for the militarist orgy.

As in the forties, these people do not believe, nor do they wish to believe, in arms limitation talks. It is force which will make the "United States respected." Correspondingly, programs to destabilize the "enemy" in peacetime and plans for "hypothetical American first strikes" are now being drawn up for as early as 1993.

History, it is true, does not repeat itself, but it scarcely becomes easier for people if, despite its lessons, and contrary to common sense, they try to continue the worst from the past. What if they succeed and apply such pressure that the world begins to crack at the seams, and demonstrate that they will not hesitate over whether to be the first to use nuclear weapons or not. It is the age-old dilemma -- to be or not to be. Washington made its choice almost 4 decades ago, and moral feelings have nothing to do with it.

REAGAN SAID BEGINNING REELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD241758 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] New York May 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports: There are almost eighteen months to go before the presidential elections of 1984 in America, but the election campaign is already gaining momentum. And one of its active participants is President Reagan himself, who has so far even not announced the decision to seek re-election for a second term in the White House. But his speeches, news analysts note, are of a clearly expressed electioneering character, while the "geography" of his speeches and appearances is clearly motivated by considerations of a presidential candidate. Having forgotten for a time his duties of the nation's President, Reagan travels from Texas to New York, from Pennsylvania to Ohio, from Florida to New Jersey, canvassing and talking of his service record.

But this is no easy task. President Reagan holds his present office because the electors were infinitely grateful to him for not being Jimmy Carter, but now even Carter looks well against Reagan's background, the newspaper NEW YORK DAILY NEWS remarks acrimoniously, but very much to the point.

Indeed, the list of the grudges against him by the electorate is even longer and more serious than that to his predecessor. The most serious grudge, in the opinion of the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, is the fear of the Americans in connection with the consequences of his hard-line policy on arms control and relations with the Soviet Union. Among the other "merits" of Reagan, the publication of the business circles names Reagan's reputation as a "President for the rich," his disregard for the civil rights of the national minorities, the situation in the economy and connivance with environmental pollution. Other newspapers add to that list the fear of the Americans that the policy of the White House in Central America has brought the country close to a new bloody adventure abroad, a "new Vietnam," as they in the USA say. So as not to touch upon the subjects of disadvantage to him, Reagan has clearly shunned in the course of his latest trips meetings with Americans, who are displeased with his policy, and was trying to find more convenient audiences. This is illustrated by President Reagan's recent trip to Miami where the President slandered Cuba in addressing emigre counter-revolutionary rabble. Those who until now cherish futile hopes for reversing the revolutionary process in Cuba and the world over are delighted with the President.

But an overwhelming majority of the Americans need not war for the alien interests of the military-industrial corporations and their foreing puppets, but peace, lasting peace all over the world, jobs, security in old age and confidence of their future. Reagan's policy is in conflict with these aims.

TASS REPORTS NEVADA UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

LD270152 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] New York May 26 TASS -- The United States has carried out another underground test of nuclear weapons on the Nevada proving ground. A spokesman of the Department of Energy has said the yield of each of the two explosions effected in the course of 30 minutes was about twenty kilotonnes. That was already this year's sixth test of nuclear weapons by the Pentagon.

SOVIET NUCLEAR ARMS STATEMENTS REPORTED IN PRC

PRC Media Cite Statement

PM311514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 30 May: "The Peoples' Interests Demand It"]

[Excerpt] The Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published a report sent from Moscow by XINHUA's correspondent, which reads, in particular: "The Soviet Government statement published 28 May points out that the USSR will take measures in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic nuclear arms to ensure equilibrium in the confrontation with the United States and NATO.... If the United States implements in practice the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe at the end of this year, then the USSR, in agreement with the other Warsaw Pact states, will implement measures to deploy additional means and will take the necessary countermeasures having the territory of the United States itself in view. It is noteworthy that the Soviet Government statement was published at a time when no progress is to be observed at the Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles, when the United States has decided to deploy MX strategic missiles, and when the heads of government of seven capitalist countries have gathered for a conference in Williamsburg."

'Big Asian Country's' Distortion

OW010355 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 May 83

[Station observer Mulatov: "The Soviet Union Advocates Concrete Measures To Stop the Nuclear Arms Race"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has in principle opposed continuous expansion of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Government has pointed out in a statement: It is still not too late to stop aggravating the dangerous situation. The Soviet Union has made another proposal for taking the most simple and effective first step for reaching an agreement on reducing nuclear arms as well as strategic weapons in Europe, namely, by freezing the quantities of nuclear weapons and limiting to the greatest extent the modernization of nuclear weapons in terms of quality.

Dear Chinese listeners, you may also know that the participants of the massive anti-nuclear weapons movements in Western Europe and the United States have put forward the same goal. The Soviet Union's peace-loving proposal has aroused sympathetic response from the spontaneous movement to oppose war and nuclear weapons.

The people of various countries are aware that realization of NATO's plan to expand nuclear arms will lead to a serious change of the situation in Europe, aggravate the danger of nuclear confrontation, and greatly increase the danger of war. The people of various countries are also aware that at all meetings directly or indirectly related to stopping the arms race, the U.S. government has consistently taken a non-constructive and mischievous line. The people of various countries know that, unlike the United States, the Soviet Union does not seek superiority in nuclear armament. The Soviet Union not only advocates the freezing of existing nuclear weapons but also calls for taking concrete measures to reduce such weapons, including medium-range nuclear missiles and strategic nuclear weapons.

Dear Chinese listeners, it is very regretful that some people, including the leaders of a big Asian country, have intentionally distorted the actual situation and said that the U.S. ruling clique as well as the Soviet Union should be held responsible for dangerously stepping up the nuclear arms race.

These people are not only taking an improper attitude but in fact supporting and urging the U.S. ruling clique to continue their policy of stepping up and speeding their preparations for war.

The Soviet Government's statement points out: The obligation of all countries at present is to find ways to limit and reduce arms, primarily nuclear arms. This is an urgent task in order to alleviate the tensions in the world, politically and militarily. The interests of all countries and people in the world call for fulfilling this task, regardless of their geographical location, social and economic system or political creed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES PRC INDOCHINA POLICY

PM311052 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Lugovskoy article: "Dialogue or Confrontation"]

[Text] Historical chronicles have brought down to us a description of an event whose meaning has not lost its relevance to this day. The army of a certain emperor, crossing the border of a neighboring state, met that state's army. The battle was about to start. Then the defending side proposed resolving the conflict in a different way. The victor would be the one who built the highest pagoda overnight. By morning, two pagodas had risen. The invaders' pagoda proved to be the lower, and their army was forced to withdraw, realizing the defenders' strength.

The legend hardly needs additional explanations. In our own day it would not be a bad idea at all for certain figures to overcome the temptation to resolve the problems which arise through military pressure and threats. But this viewpoint has not yet gained the upper hand in Beijing. This is indicated, in particular, by the Chinese troops' continuing violations of Vietnam's border. As was noted in a protest note sent to China by the SRV Foreign Ministry, in April of this year armed provocations were perpetrated against all the Vietnamese provinces bordering on the PRC. The note observed that such actions by the Chinese side are exacerbating tension on the border and do not help create a favorable atmosphere for the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. As is well known, the SRV has repeatedly proposed to China the continuation of the talks broken off by the Chinese side in 1980, with a view to settling all unresolved problems. This stance is constructive, full of merit, and dictated by good will.

The SRV, Laos and the PRK have also declared their readiness to conclude bilateral or multilateral treaties with the PRC on nonaggression and peaceful coexistence. You would think there could be no objections to this, the only reasonable course. But Beijing stubbornly avoids talks.

In this connection the question arises: What are they really aiming for here? Can anyone seriously count on imposing their will on Vietnam by means of the methods of "strong-arm pressure" and by trying to isolate it from its friends and allies? After all, it is notorious that this is a futile, thankless labor. Realizing that such behavior cannot be embellished, Beijing seeks justification for it. Thus quite recently XINHUA stated that Vietnam's proposal to resume in the near future talks on normalizing bilateral relations is unacceptable. Moreover, XINHUA expressed its irritation at the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on holding a political dialogue with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore.

The Chinese version is that these proposals are unacceptable while the Vietnamese volunteer contingent remains in Kampuchea. But the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea is a question whose resolution falls within the competence of the SRV and the PRK alone. The Vietnamese units are in Kampuchea at the request of that country's government on the basis of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This accords with the UN Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. As is known, part of the Vietnamese contingent was withdrawn from Kampuchea in the summer of 1982, and another part has been recalled home during May of this year. In a word, the question of the presence of a limited SRV military contingent in Kampuchea will be resolved as soon as the cause which gave rise to the need for its presence is eliminated -- that is, as soon as the "undeclared war" being waged by external forces against the Kampuchean people is ended.

At the same time Beijing itself has not stopped arming the Pol Potite gangs entrenched in neighboring Thailand. What does this mean? The Chinese side has the right to interfere in other people's affairs and create a threat to neighboring countries, but they do not even have the right to defend themselves?

Some people, you see, do not like the existing government in the PRK, just as some people are still unwilling to give up their attachment to Pol Pot and his underlings. But can all this justify interference in other people's affairs? We are reminded where that leads by the years of the rule of Pol Pot, who flooded Kampuchea with blood.

As for Beijing's dissatisfaction with the initiative providing for dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, that too is unjustified. After all, this initiative is a consistent implementation of the Indochinese countries' peace-loving, constructive course. As was yet again stressed at the conference of the foreign ministers of Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh on 12 April, this course is aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and restoring peace and stability there.

Perhaps that is what is inconvenient? There is a reason why certain forces are trying to fan the conflict on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The situation continues to give rise to fears. The renmants of Pol Potite gangs constantly make incursions into Kampuchea from their bases in Thailand, disrupting the peaceful labor of Kampuchea's inhabitants. Thai Armed Forces are also involved in these incursions. The PRK, while rebuffing the provocateurs, nevertheless shows respect for Thailand's sovereignty. It has proposed to Thailand that a security zone be created on both sides of the border, where only Kampuchean and Thai troops would be deployed. And if Bangkok has yet to respond to these inititives, the reason for this, by all appearances, should be seen in the pressure being exerted on it from outside. Exerted by those circles which would like to hinder the establishment of good-neighborly relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. This was the aim pursued by Washington's envoys, who have recently become frequent visitors to Bangkok. Hot on the heels of their visits, large consignments of weapons and ammunition were shipped to Thailand in a hurry.

And this dangerous line meets with approval in Beijing. Justification for thinking this is provided if only by a statement made by Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese Army Central Staff, during a visit to Bangkok. Yang Dezhi stated that China will not desert Thailand in its hour of need "if Vietnam attacks it." The meaning of such statements is all the more apparent in that in Bangkok, as the Thai press reported, the Chinese guest discussed questions of weapons deliveries to the Pol Potite cutthroats.

It has been noted more than once already, that the artificial whipping up of tension on the border with Kampuchea fits in with the calculations of those who regard Southeast Asia as a target for their own arrogant designs.

As the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN wrote, certain circles in Beijing "fear the trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia, since it means the collapse of their designs."

This is by no means the course which the peoples expect from such a major Asian power as the PRC. Forces and resources should be spent not on whipping up tension in Southeast Asia, but on the radical improvement of the situation and the creation of a climate of confidence, mutual understanding, and cooperation in the region. There are undoubted advantages in this for everyone, including the Chinese people. This truth is not new. But it is apposite to recall it again today.

U.S., PRC DISAGREE ON TEXTILES, TECHNOLOGY

LD301953 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 28 May 83

[From "International Review" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] In Beijing this week the first session of the Sino-American unified trade commission ended. [video shows PRC, U.S. officials at meeting] It has become known that the United States has refused to remove restrictions on Chinese textile imports to the United States. Also unresolved was the question of the sale to China of modern U.S. technology -- the so-called dual application technology -- that is, technology that has both civil and military uses. The U.S. monopolies continue to seek various privileges for their own investment in the Chinese economy. The volume of trade between the United States and the PRC has declined this year, compared to the same period last year. Its real volume was $1.2 billion.

PRC BROADENS SHANGHAI'S FOREIGN TRADE RIGHTS

PM310903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC State Council Decision"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 May -- XINHUA reports that the PRC State Council has taken a decision to grant the city of Shanghai broader rights in using foreign capital, improting foreign equipment, in foreign trade relations, and in granting labor services for export. This decision, the agency notes, "is a step of strategic importance for the broadening of China's foreign economic ties and foreign trade." The broadening of Shanghai's rights includes the creation of mixed enterprises based on Chinese and foreign capital, barter trade, leasing services, and so forth.

MOSCOW REPORTS PUBLICATION OF NEW PRC JOURNAL

LD280850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Report from Beijing: A new journal, SELF-EDUCATION, has started publication in China. In this connection member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Deng Liqun, wrote an article in the newspaper GONGREN RIBAO pointing out that in the conditions of China self-education is of special importance since, owing to lack of state funds and the large population a tremendous number of young people wishing to study cannot go to school. The illiteracy situation, Deng Liqun points out, continues to remain critical in China.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM310851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Presidium and DPRK vice president, made brief stopovers in Moscow between 20-25 May on the outward and return legs of his journey from Pyongyang to Libya.

He was met and seen off at the airport by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials, as well as by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

MOSCOW RAPS TANIKAWA'S INSPECTION OF N. ISLANDS

'Fresh Provocative Move'

LD311458 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

If a report by the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN Agency is any indication, Tokyo is preparing a fresh provocative move against the Soviet Union. Kazuo Tanikawa, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, has been instructed to carry out June 12 a "visual inspection" of four Soviet islands, namely, Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri. Japanese officials have indicated that Kazuo Tanikawa will be "viewing" the southern islands of the Kuril chain from the extreme point of the Nemuro Peninsula after he has attended practice shooting on the island of Hokkaido.

What's behind this bona fide provocation? -- it seems appropriate to ask. There is every indication that it is underlined by the desire of certain circles, both in Japan and outside it, to aggravate relations between the two countries and to whip up anti-Soviet sentiments in Japan.

There is one more fact which commands instantaneous attention: Japan's military are being drawn into the provocation. Perhaps Tokyo today, just as in the past, again wants to push diplomats aside in order to rely more heavily on the poeple in military uniforms. Playing up the invented "Soviet threat," Tokyo seems to be willing to distract attention of the public from the policy of the country's re-armament, from the attempts at turning it into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States, and at using Japan as an outpost in pursuing the so-called strategy of a "limited" nuclear war planned by Washington. Speaking of the Pentagon's plans, Admiral Robert Long, commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, said in an interview with ASAHI some time ago: It is exactly in this region, I believe, that we will witness confrontation with the Soviet Union.

So that's what it is -- confrontation. It is precisely toward this type of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union the certain Washington-encouraged circles in Tokyo are working today. How can you otherwise explain their decision to "view" the Soviet territory through binoculars and aiming sights? How can you explain otherwise another, even more important, thing, that is, Tokyo's consent to the deployment and siting in Japan of U.S. offensive weapons, both aboard U.S. aircraft carriers calling at the country's ports and aboard F-16 planes, a base for which is under construction at Misawa.

It is quite clear that the Soviet Union cannot ignore the efforts to turn Japan into Asia's largest springboard for carrying out all kinds of Reagan's delirious military concepts. Nor can the Soviet Union ignore the provocative actions of Japan's National Defense Agency. It is because both aspects directly affect its security interests in the Far East. Any further buildup of military power, the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons near the Soviet borders, make it necessary for the Soviet Union to take additional counter-measures.

At the same time the Soviet Union is fully aware of the fact that long-term interests of both countries and the cause of peace and security in the Far East call for a search for ways to strengthen mutual trust and expand business-like cooperation, and not for intensifying tensions. It is our sincere desire that official Tokyo, too, come to realise the vital necessity of such a policy, and not the policy of nuclear confrontation.

'Premeditated Anti-Soviet' Act

OW312120 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Director-General Tanikawa of the Japanese Defense Agency will visit Nemuro Peninsula to inspect the Soviet-held southern Kurile Islands. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report:

Mr Kazuo Tanikawa will be the first Defense Agency chief to make an inspection trip. The Japanese Government has so far withheld such a trip because of its apprehensions that it might be considered a provocative act against the Soviet Union and that it might incite rightist revanchists activities. KYODO news agency indirectly pointed to the government's apprehensions in its report on 28 May.

In this connection, Defense Agency chief Tanikawa's decision this time is an example of premeditated anti-Soviet action as well as an encouragement to the revival of militarism. It certainly cannot be viewed in a different light.

Inspection of the Soviet-held territories could be taken as an irresponsible act of the Defense Agency chief. However, Mr Tanikawa's act conforms precisely to the overall principle of Japanese policies, which have become increasingly anti-Soviet and militaristic.

RESEARCH EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL KURILE ISLANDS NOTED

LD300113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The research vessel Pegaz has sailed from the Sakhalin port of Korsakov for the area of the central Kurile Islands. On board is a historical-ethnographical expedition of the Sakhalin Oblast regional museum. It is heading for Iturup Island. The first Russian settlement on the Kuriles was founded there in 1795. The trailblazers who went to the island built houses and set out fields and kitchen gardens. They engaged in sea fishery. This was shown by remains of buildings, household objects and tools for labor and fishing that were discovered last year. This summer the expedition will continue research on Iturup Island.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL MEETS WITH TRIBESMEN

LD301133 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Kabul May 30 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, received elders and chiefs of the Pashto tribes Asekzai and Noorzai populating the southern districts of the Afghan province of Qandahar. Speaking at the meeting he stressed that the aim of the April Revolution is to ensure social justice, development and flourishing of Afghanistan.

U.S. imperialism in the alliance with the reactionary forces of the region is seeking to split Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said. Therefore the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan turned for the assistance to the friendly Soviet Union, and this assistance was given timely. It is only when the outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is stopped completely that a limited contingent of Soviet forces will leave the country.

The defence of the motherland is the sacred duty of all Afghans, Babrak Karmal said. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of Afghanistan will continue exerting efforts to meet all demands of the working people. The construction of new hospitals, schools, [and] electric transmission lines will be conducted in the country.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the meeting the elder of one of the tribes, Haji Gol Mohammad, assured Babrak Karmal of the support for the gains of the April Revolution.

ANNIVERSARY UNDERLINES NEED FOR AFGHAN PEACE

LD271823 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpts] The people of Afghanistan have recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of the National Democratic Revolution. More on the subject from our observer Yuriy Glukhov:

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made important steps forward in its social and economic development within this short period.

The achievements in the building of a new society could have been more impressive if the Afghan people had an opportunity to live and work in peace. At mass rallies held all over the country, the people of Afghanistan approved an address to nations of the world. The hurricane of the April Revolution of 1978, the message says, swept off our land the feudals and oppressors who held the Afghans in backwardness, darkness, and ignorance. Yet the April Revolution, aimed at bringing prosperity to our much suffering people, at realizing the agelong aspiration of the Muslim masses, caused hatred from imperialism, with the United States at the head. They've unleashed an undeclared war against us and for 5 years already have spared nothing in arming and supporting counterrevolution. Official Washington has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on the recruiting, training, and arming of counterrevolutionary mercenaries. About 100 bases have been set up in neighboring Pakistan from where armed bands are infiltrated to Afghanistan. Bandits whom the American President calls freedom-fighters have brutally killed thousands of Afghan civilians, including more than 100 Muslim figures.

The organizers of the undeclared war use criminal methods in a bid to undermine people's power. They go so far as to use U.S.-made toxic agents against school pupils in Kabul, against residents in a number of provinces.

The intervention does a big damage to the young republic. The material losses are estimated at billions of Afghanis. Traditional economic contacts have been upset in some of the regions and there have been disruptions in raw materials, food, and commodity supplies. The sponsors of the undeclared war hope to create a state of chaos in Afghanistan, to undermine the people's government and break its contacts with the masses. Yet national unity becomes stronger in periods of trial. The revolutionary process is irreversible. Broad circles of the working people stand firm behind their government and their social accomplishments. With the active support from the population crushing blows have been delivered at the raiders and major bands have been wiped out. As the foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, has pointed out in a recent interview, the government controls the situation in all the provinces, on all the highways. Local governing bodies operate in all of the country's regions. Among the most important events in the country's political life was the establishment of the National Patriotic Front, a mass organization uniting all the sections of the population, all the ethnic groups, and the Muslim clergy. The ruling People's Democratic Party enjoys an increasing authority and influence. One of the examples is the growth of its ranks. In the moment of the revolution the party had about 18,000 members while its present membership exceeds 80,000. These facts convincingly prove that the process of political consolidation in Afghanistan continues.

The republic's international positions are also getting stronger. Despite U.S. schemes, the process of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan has gotten under way. In the opinion of the Afghan Government this problem can be solved at the conference table. What is needed for this is an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan and international guarantees against further interference in any form. Official Kabul says that agreement with Pakistan and Iran on this will make it possible to decide the issue of the withdrawal from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of the limited Soviet military contingent. The Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government on a temporary basis, and exclusively to assist in repelling external aggression in keeping with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness, and Cooperation. The approach of the revolutionary government to international affairs, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party, Babrak Karmal, underlines, is characterized chiefly by consistent actions in defense of peace in the region and in the whole world. Afghanistan, its people, work consistently to consolidate and develop relations with all countries irrespective of their political and social system on the basis of mutual respect, equality, and noninterference. The Soviet Union which, as Babrak Karmal said, gives priceless internationalist aid and support to the Afghan people, follows these principles in building its relations with Afghanistan.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS AFGHAN TIES ANNIVERSARY

M311301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] The establishment of Soviet-Afghan diplomatic relations laid the foundation for good-neighborliness and all-round cooperation between the two countries. This was stated 26 May in Moscow at a public meeting to mark the 64th anniversary of the notable event.

The speakers stressed that V.I. Lenin stood at the source of the fraternal friendship of the USSR and Afghanistan peoples. Soviet people, the speakers said, sincerely welcome the Afghan people's successes, achieved under the PDPA's leadership, in effecting socioeconomic transformations. The Soviet people will continue to render support to democratic Afghanistan in building a new society and defending the gains of the April Revolution.

H. Mangal, DPA ambassador to the USSR, expressed profound thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their multifaceted and selfless aid.

AUSTRALIA NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD311556 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The new government in Australia has announced that it is fully normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. When Foreign Minister William Hayden stated this, he recalled that earlier the government normalized trade with the USSR. Now he said relations are normalized in the field of science and technology, culture and sports. The former Australian Government resorted to economic sanctions and took other unfriendly steps towards the Soviet Union in 1980 after yielding to pressure from Washington.

LE THANH NGHI HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR

PM301555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation from the SRV State Council and National Assembly headed by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman and general secretary of the State Council, was in the Soviet Union 14 through 26 May.

The delegation members had meetings and talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Moscow Gorispolkom.

The Vietnamese comrades were received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had a friendly talk with him in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part.

RUBEN RECEIVES VISITING KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL

PM271021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Profound Gratitude"]

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee in Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The delegation was headed by Khieu Kanharith, chairman of the committee, deputy general secretary of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, and chief editor of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA.

The guests had meetings and talks at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, the USSR Foreign Ministry, the USSR Journalists Union, and the editorial offices of the newspapers IZVESTIYA and UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA and made a trip to Armenia.

During the talks the delegation members noted the Soviet people's great successes in creative labor in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress plans and emphasized the great significance of the USSR's peace-loving policy, which accords with the vital interests of all peoples. They expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people for their constant support and disinterested assistance in building a prosperous new Kampuchea.

The delegation was received by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

VISIT TO USSR BY PZPR DELEGATION REPORTED

PM311607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] A PZPR delegation led by Mokrzyszczak, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was acquainted with the experience of the CPSU's organizational party work while visiting the Soviet Union 23-30 May. The Polish comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee, at the Moscow Obkom, at the Khabarovsk Kraykon; they visited a number of party organizations of Moscow Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray. The delegation was received by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, participated in them.

POLYAKOV, SUPREME SOVIET GROUP VISIT ROMANIA

'Official Friendly Visit'

PM261413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Romania"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Bucharest on 23 May for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.G. Verenikina, V.A. Makarenko, I.D. Sosnov, and A.S. Sukhanov.

Attend Friendship Rally

PM301625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kukushkin and TASS correspondent V. Klimenko: "Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] The many-thousands-strong collective of the Independenta motor-building plant in the Romanian city of Sibiu cordially welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was held at the plant's club. The representatives of the plant collective who spoke at the meeting spoke of the tradional ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation linking the Romanian and Soviet peoples in building a socialist and communist society and in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

The Romanian people, N. Spataru, first secretary of the RCP Municipal Committee, said, sincerely rejoice in the Soviet people's remarkable successes in building a communist society. The Soviet Union is now a great socialist state, the most important factor in the struggle for peace and international detente. Our people assess highly and fully support the USSR's peace initiatives.

The meeting was addressed by I.Ye. Polyakov. It gives us great pleasure to meet with you, the representatives of the working class and laboring intelligentsia, he said. Soviet people wholeheartedly rejoice in the Romanian working people's successes in building a developed socialist society, modernizing industry, developing agriculture, and implementing the great and complex tasks set by the 12th congress and the national conference of the RCP. They are also profoundly satisfied that during the establishment of socialist Romania cooperation developed fruitfully between our countries' peoples.

The CPSU, the head of the delegation continued, invariably advocates strengthening the unity of our countries and peoples and their close all-around cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the collective organizations of the fraternal socialist countries -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The growing unity of the fraternal socialist states, their close cohesion, and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism act as the main factor in the struggle for peace, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. The decisions of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Treaty states' Political Consultative Committee and the new proposals drafted by that conference were graphic evidence of our countries' unity and their resolve to bar the path to war. The recent Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, express the sincere desire to divert the development of events into the channel of detente and reveal new opportunities for asserting the norms of peaceful coexistence in international life. In the face of NATO's mounting aggressiveness, the common concern of the socialist countries remains the consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization which for almost 3 decades now has served as a reliable shield protecting the gains of peace and socialism.

On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a friendly meeting at the Sibiu County People's Council, and the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet servicemen in Sibiu who died in the fighting to liberate Romania from fascism. The Soviet guests visited the Apoldul state agricultural enterprise and the country's biggest rabbit-raising unit.

Meet Ceausescu

LD280851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] A report from Bucharest: Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the country, has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Romania on an official visit. During the meeting there was an exchange of views concerning questions for further developing Soviet-Romanian relations, friendship and cooperation. The mutual desire of both countries to intensify the fight for peace, detente and disarmament was also emphasized.

DEMICHEV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIA

PM301205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 May -- The Soviet delegation led by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, left Sofia for home today. It had been taking part in the work of the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture workers.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, G. Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and by other officials.

The delegation returned to Moscow the same day. D. Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR, was among those who met it.

ARKHIPOV AT INTERGOVERNMENTAL SESSION IN SFRY

USSR-SFRY Panel Meets

PM301543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May -- The 21st Session of the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here 24 through 28 May. The session noted that economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY is developing successfully.

The committee discussed questions of cooperation in the transportation field and measures to ensure shipments between the two countries. There was also an examination of questions connected with the development of long-term cooperation in the field of the production and processing of agricultural output.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav delegation by B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by M. Spiljak, president of the SFRY State Presidency, and M. Planinc, President of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Yugoslav Reportage

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to SFRY for the 21st Session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers I. V. Arkhipov, see the 26 May issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CROATIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KIEV, TOURS CITY

AU251014 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 24 May 83

[Summary] "At the invitation of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, headed by Markovic, Executive Council president, arrived in the capital city of the Ukraine on 23 May." At Borispol Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Martynenko, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister; Zgurskiy, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman; and other officials.

The delegation visited the Park of Eternal Glory, toured the city, and saw historical and architectural monuments and museums. A dinner was given in its honor. The Croatian delegation was received by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 29 MAY

PM311407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, Fernando Moran Lopez, has arrived in Moscow 29 May for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Viktor Maltsev and other officials. The ambassador of Spain to the USSR Jose Luis Xifra was among those who met him.

This is my first official visit to Moscow, F. Moran told journalists at the airport. During it we will discuss questions of bilateral relations, as well as various urgent international problems. I hope that the visit will serve to further develop Soviet-Spanish relations.

FRG'S 'INTENSIVE WAR PREPARATIONS' ASSAILED

PM311401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "While Talks Are Underway, FRG Authorities Are Preparing To Deploy New Missiles"]

[Text] Bonn, May [no date given] -- As is known, the talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting nuclear arms in Europe resumed in Geneva 17 May. During the talks the Soviet Union's desire to halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals, reduce the risk of nuclear conflict, and ultimately make it impossible is encountering stubborn resistance from the American side. The United States is doing everything to either wreck the talks or drag them out at least until the end of the year. What else can account for the fact that Washington has refused to accept the Soviet porposal to freeze nuclear missile arms for the duration of the talks? The United States also refuses any specific Soviet proposals directly concerning the missile issue. Now, however, the reason why has come to light...

For U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger the Geneva talks on missile weapons have ceased to be a subject of discussion. When the American guest arrives on a visit to Bonn he will not bring new disarmament proposals but a timetable drawn up by the U.S. General Staff for the deployment of 108 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles on FRG territory. This is what the Hamburg weekly DER SPIEGEL writes in its latest issue. It is true that C. Weinberger tried to deny it in an interview in the newspaper DIE WELT, but the fact remains that preparations to deploy the missiles have already begun.

The first Pershing II experts have arrived in the FRG. They have begun geodesic work on the future launch sites. Technicians are installing electronic apparatus. All this is taking place around Heilbronn, Neu Ulm, and Mutlangen, where three battalions of the U.S. Army's 56th Field Artillery Brigade are being deployed.

It is characteristic that the West German side is actively helping them in this. The well-known Augsberg-Nuremberg Machine Factory [MAU] is modernizing the tractors and mobile launchers which it manufactured for the Pershing I's, adapting them for the heavier Pershing II missiles.

But the FRG is participating in the NATO arms race by no means just in terms of MAN'S HM-1001 trucks.

Other firms -- either purely military-industrial or civilian ones fulfilling military orders -- are also making money and will make still more out of various types of missiles.

The West European NATO countries and the United States, Munich's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote, reached agreement more than 3 years ago on the joint production of medium-range and tactical missiles, stipulating this in a special memorandum. As the local press, in particular the journal WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE, reported, a major missile production center will be created in West Europe at the Pentagon's insistence and in development of the accord. This center will be run by a consortium of firms under the auspices of the West German military-industrial complex. Their task is to produce under American license missiles of the Stinger type, which will enter the Bundeswehr's arsenal. As the same newspaper wrote recently, the West German firm Bodensee Geraetetechnik, for example, is linked by an agreement with the British firm Aerospace Dynamics and the American Hughes Aircraft concern.

A "working association" of various firms has also been set up in the FRG with the aim of developing one of the versions of the American Patriot missile designed for use under West European conditions, and in the FRG in particular, and capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. Bavaria's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm and Siemens are taking an active part in this work.

But let us return to the deployment of American missiles in the FRG.

American service and repair personnel will arrive in the FRG in September, according to the Pentagon's plan. The missiles will start arriving in October, to be followed by specialists. Aircraft of the U.S. Air Force will deliver the missiles in knockdown form, together with nuclear warheads. It is planned that the first battery, consisting of nine Pershing II's, will be in a state of combat readiness by the end of January. The second, similar battery -- 2 months later. It is planned to install the last of the 108 missiles of this type before the end of 1985. As for the Tomahawk cruise missiles, after the geodesic and ground work is complete a start will be made on the construction of bunkers to house the 24 tractors on which the 96 missiles will be mounted.

Simultaneously with the work on deploying the missiles measures are being implemented to ensure the security of the launch positions, depots, missiles, and warheads, and an electronic alarm system is being installed. But as regards external protection, the command of the U.S. Ground Forces in the FRG relies here on Bundeswehr soldiers. There is a very definite design behind this.

The majority of the country's population, as public opinion polls show, the participants in the numerous mass protest demonstrations, and the millions of people who signed the Krefeld Appeal oppose the deployment of American missiles on FRG territory, this dangerous venture by Washington and NATO.

As DER SPIEGEL points out, representatives of the FRG security services -- the department to safeguard the constitution and military counterintelligence -- and also top police officers visited the places where Pershing II launch sites will be located. In the opinion of these "pacification experts," everything must be done to prevent demonstrators approaching the said military installations -- which could lead to serious riots. This is precisely why the Americans want their missiles to be guarded by Bundeswehr soldiers, who will have to defend themselves against their own population. This is why the FRG and the United States have agreed to take measures for the total secrecy both of the timetable of missile deployment work and of the precise missile locations.

It is significant that the Soviet proposals regarding medium-range missile weapons in Europe have at the same time also besn subject essentially to full classification in the FRG.

And now, instead of exerting political influence on their American partners and calling them to reason and to a sober approach at the Geneva talks on the most serious problem of our days, the West German authorities are participating in the preparations for missile deployment. Moreover, as the Interior Ministry confirmed in the Bundestag, it has purchased large quantities of pharmaceutical sedatives costing a quarter of a million marks "just in case." The 500,000 ampules and 2 million tablets of potent preparations, in the opinion of the parliamentary faction of the "Green" Party, are intended primarily to "suppress the panic" which will arise if war flares up.

In short, at the same time as the talks are underway in Geneva, the American side is making intensive preparations for war on the European Continent with the FRG authorities' support.

PRAVDA ATTACKS FRENCH NUCLEAR ARMS 'BUILDUP'

PM011046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Myths and Reality; NATO and French Nuclear Missile Plans"]

[Text] Paris -- The film titles roll onto the television screen in large letters: "World War III; 1987...." A curious announcement introducing this latest anti-Soviet hit movie made in the United States and screened for the French. The movie's makers, one Paris newspaper writes, are seeking to show that everything in the world is inexorably leading to a war in which France cannot be an onlooker.

But here is reliable information in another major Paris newspaper: "'Jaguars' -- the French Tactical Air Force Bombers," the newspaper says, are rehearsing with NATO allied subunits tactics for air strikes against "a Soviet air defense complex deep inside USSR territory". Exercises are being held in Nevada, at the Nellis Military Base. French Air Force formations took part in them in 1981 and 1982. In January next year French Jaguars will continue, in conjunction with their NATO allies, to rehearse strikes "against Soviet targets" in the Nevada desert.

At the same time as they are "modifying" their domestic policy course and implementing "economic austerity," the French authorities are now changing a number of important foreign policy guidelines, also revising the former strategic doctrine of "nuclear deterrence." Perhaps never before in recent times has so much attention between paid to France's military problems and its nuclear missile forces. The obviously incited campaign of "spy mania" spearheaded against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and democratic forces in France itself has never been so clamorous.

In a critical year for Europe -- the year chosen by Washington for launching the implementation of its plan to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European NATO countries -- France's modification of its military policy looks like no accident.

With every passing day television viewers and newspaper and magazine readers are having foisted on them allegations of the disruption taking place in the Soviet Union's favor in the balance of nuclear missile weapons in Europe and "the heightened Soviet threat in this connection." In Williamsburg President of the Republic F. Mitterrand reaffirmed his well-known position, which consists in full support for the Reagan plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the territory of countries adjacent to France.

At the same time, official circles in both Paris and London are stating their categorical refusal to count the French and British nuclear missile weapons in the overall balance of forces between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Europe. What arguments are cited to back up this stance?

The main one is that France's nuclear missile weapons are part of the "independent national" armed forces, which were withdrawn from the integrated NATO military organizations by President de Gaulle in 1966. They are allegedly no longer subordinate to the NATO command and serve exclusively French defense purposes. Here particular attention is usually drawn to the fact that it is the country's president, and not the NATO command, which has the right to put France's nuclear missile and conventional Armed Forces into action.

Another argument is also cited. From the statement that the United States and the USSR have the biggest arsenals of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles, the surprising conclusion is drawn that against this background the French nuclear missiles cannot, either now or in the immediate future, be compared with them in any way, do not pose a real threat to, for instance, the Soviet Union and its allies, and therefore "should not be counted."

How do matters really stand? According to press reports, France's military expenditure last year was higher than that of a number of other West European NATO states. L'HUMANITE reports that in 1981 France spent 4.2 percent of its GNP for these purposes. The 1983 budget provides for a 10-percent increase in military expenditure, and absolute priority here is given to the buildup of the nuclear potential. Expenditure on the production of nuclear missile weapons will increase 14.4 percent, and expenditure on building missile-carrying submarines -- 26.2 percent.

France already considers itself the third nuclear power -- after the United States and the USSR. According to press reports, the nuclear power of the country's Armed Forces more than doubled from 1975 through 1980 -- from 30 to 75 megatons. French ground-launched ballistic missiles (18 units) have a range of up to 3,700km, while the ballistic missiles of the five nuclear submarines in service (80 units) have a range of up to 3,200km. The range of the Mirage-IV Aircraft (there are 46 of them) is up to 1,600km.

In the very near future it is planned to embark on the production of new systems which will create "a nuclear strike power comparable with the technical standard of the United States and USSR." Gen M. (Rue) told LE MONDE that one of the Pacific nuclear testing center chiefs had told members of the parliamentary defense commission with regard to the French neutron bomb: "Technically the problems have been resolved. Everything is ready." By 1990, according to existing plans, France's nuclear might should be trebled.

France also has tactical weapons and delivery vehicles for them -- the Mirage-III and Jaguar bombers and surface-to-surface missiles. These are the nuclear missile weapons of the West's second nuclear power. And that is what they are persistently demanding be "overlooked" and "not counted" when considering the safeguarding of the USSR's and the other socialist countries' security.

The argument concerning the French nuclear forces' "independent status" also looks unconvincing. Surely the USSR has control of its own nuclear missile potential? Why then, one wonders, should the USSR's forces be counted in the overall reckoning and France's forces not? And surely, just by leaving the integrated NATO military organization France did not cease to be a NATO member or refuse to fulfill its commitments as an ally?

Recently President F. Mitterrand, Defense Minister C. Hernu, and External Relations Minister C. Cheysson issued repeated official statements on France's unconditional allegiance to the North Atlantic alliance and readiness to fulfill the commitments as an ally stemming from that. The stand taken by the French Government recently of overt support for the new American plan for the nuclear missile "upgrading" of NATO countries, as we see, is also being supplemented by its own program for a sharp buildup of nuclear missile potential. France does not even make this dependent either on the results of the Geneva talks or, as a whole, on changes to the political climate in Europe and the world.

The coincidence of the new French long-term military program with the chronological framework of the analogous NATO 5-year program for the period 1985-89 is also noteworthy. The very substantial amendments made recently to the French doctrine of nuclear deterrence in the direction of rapprochement with NATO concepts and also the real long-term plans attest to a tendency to slide toward "Atlanticism."

The 5-year program for 1985-89 approved by the government at the end of April gives priority to building up and modernizing France's nuclear missile potential. Cardinal changes will affect both strategic and tactical nuclear missile arms. Already last year, the newspaper LE MONDE reports, more than one-third of state spending on scientific research was earmarked for military purposes. The new long-term military program will cost the taxpayers, according to the most modest estimates, the record sum of Fr830 billion.

The current French military doctrine for the eighties and nineties, which has been brought close to American and NATO models, provides a partial answer to the question of what aims are pursued by the sharp buildup of nuclear missile strength and the modernization of the Armed Forces. The previous doctrine, formulated after France withdrew from NATO's military organization, strictly limited the use of nuclear weapons to the defense of its own territory.

The military-political doctrine for the eighties and nineties, as the defense minister explained in a recent conversation with journalists, poses the task of defending France's "vital interests" in three "bands." The first of them, C. Hernu declared, includes France's own territory. The second covers the territory of the allied countries of West Europe and the Mediterranean. The third includes African countries and states located in other parts of the world "with which allied commitments exist." In connection with these tasks it is proposed to set up a special command for tactical nuclear forces and also to form a rapid action corps -- a kind of variant of the American Rapid Deployment Force.

The course taken by Paris of building up the nuclear missile forces and its support for Washington's plans for the "arms upgrading" of West Europe have elicited a varying response in the country. While the extreme wing of the "Atlanticists" is campaigning for the further acceleration of these plans and even for the deployment of American missiles on French territory, many eminent sober-minded figures and representatives of the antiwar forces and of a number of progressive and democratic organizations oppose the arms race in West Europe and advocate the preservation of detente and the development of good-neighborly relations between France and the socialist states.

Conferences -- "States General [Etats Generaux] for Disarmament" -- are being held in various French departments, and a peace march is scheduled for 19 June in Paris. These forums are discussing the point that France can and must play an important role, as has been the case repeatedly in the past, in the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe, preserving detente and good-neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation. This accords with the interests of all peoples, including the French people.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW FINNISH PRESIDENT

LD281114 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Helsinki May 28 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland has received here a group of Soviet journalists, who visited here at the invitation of Finland's Foreign Ministry, and answered their questions.

Answering the question of the forthcoming official visit to the Soviet Union, the president said, among other things, that they in Finland were looking forward to that visit and preparing for it very carefully. The visit is particularly important because the Governments of Finland and the Soviet Union have decided to sign during the visit a protocol on prolonging the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The conclusion of that treaty in 1948 had a decisive impact on the establishment between our countries of relations based on goodneighbourliness, mutual trust and benefit.

The results of friendship and cooperation gained over the past 35 years are irrefutable evidence of the correctness of the far-sighted decision taken then. Prolonging the term of the agreement in its unchanged form under the present international conditions is convincing evidence that no time-serving changes in the field of international policy can shatter Finnish-Soviet cooperation.

Touching upon the Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation, the President pointed out that economic cooperation is the most concrete form of the Finnish-Soviet good-neighbourly relations. Today the Soviet Union is our most important trade partner. Prospects for our cooperation are also clear. Fluctuations in the world economy, naturally, tell on our bilateral trade too. But in exercising good cooperation and considering the interests of both sides, we can resolve arising problems.

During the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Finland in December last year we decided to work so as to balance our trade by joint efforts, while preserving a high level of trade exchanges. This striving has proved to be effective: additional measures on that issue are being outlined within the framework of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation, which has just held a meeting in Moscow.

I am confident that my forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union will contribute towards a further positive development of economic cooperation between our countries.

Touching upon the question of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe, Mauno Koivisto recalled the proposal put forward by the then President of Finland Urho Kalevi Kekkonen 20 years ago on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe.

This proposal remains topical today too -- it has even become more important in the light of the development of nuclear strategy in recent times, Mauno Koivisto stressed. Our aim remains that of keeping the region of the European North outside the sphere of international tensions.

The consolidation of the nuclear-free status is above all the cause of the Nordic countries themselves, but the implementation of the taken decisions provides for cooperation of nuclear powers. In that connection the president pointed out that they in Finland had received with great satisfaction the assurances expressed by Yuriy Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently that the Soviet Union explicitly supports Finland's proposal on turning Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

Yuriy Andropov said, apart from that, that the USSR would also be ready to examine the question of some, essential, for that matter, measures as applied to its own territory adjoining such a zone that would contribute to strengthening the nuclear-free status of Northern Europe.

Finland will purposefully continue efforts for the implementation of President U.K. Kekkonen's idea and in general for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, for strengthening peace.

Answering the question of the meeting of representatives of the states-participants in the Conference of European Security and Cooperation, which is being held in Madrid, the president pointed out the importance of its completion with the adoption of a meaningful final document that would ensure the continuity of the channel of negotiations created in Helsinki in 1973, widening cooperation and contributing to a strengthening of security. We consider it important to pass a decision on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmaments measures in Europe.

On Finland's initiative, the presidnet went on to day, the heads of state and government of six European neutral and non-aligned states issued more than a month ago a serious call for the adoption of the draft final document prepared by us. We are gratified by the fact that the delegation of the Soviet Union, in common with those of a number of other countries, has declared readiness to accept our proposal in an unchanged form. In conclusion Mauno Koivisto stressed that Finland and the Soviet Union are good neighbours. The Finns highly value the results achieved in the source of our cooperation.

GREECE SUBMITS OFFICIAL PROTEST TO U.S. EMBASSY

LD271803 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Athens May 27 TASS -- The Greek Government has lodged a resolute protest to the U.S. Embassy in Athens in connection with another violation of Greece's air space by U.S. war planes. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Greece I. Kapsis handed over to the U.S. ambassador a note of protest and pointed out that such actions led to the aggravation of Greek-U.S. relations.

U.S. war planes intruded upon the air space of Greece a week after the similar act committed by American and Turkish planes during the NATO military exercises "Distant Drum-83". In that case the Greek Government also issued a resolute protest to the U.S. Embassy in Athens. However, the subsequent events show that the U.S. is not going to take into account either the national interests of Greece or the norms of the international law. The new provocative step was regarded in the Greek circles as the continuation of pressure exerted by Washington with the aim to make the present government, headed by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Party, accept the terms put forward by the White House at the talks which are under way here on the future of U.S. military bases on the Greek territory and to follow the instructions of NATO and the EEC on other questions.

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES IN TURKEY RECEIVE COMMENT

LD010529 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 31 May 83

[Correspondent Anatoliy Koritskiy report]

[Text] Large-scale exercises by the NATO armed forces, codenamed Adventure Express '83, are continuing in the east of the Turkish Republic -- in the area of (?Goilet, Corub) and Kars, in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's state frontier.

Ground and air forces from Turkey, the United States, the FRG, Britain, Italy and Belgium are taking part in these maneuvers. Mobile forces and combat equipment, from the North Atlantic bloc are being landed in eastern Turkey under the command of the British General Reynolds.

In his statements he said that the exercises would help to demonstrate yet again NATO's so-called resolve and solidarity. It is being particularly noted here that the Rapid Deployment Force's participation in the NATO exercises is eloquent evidence of the fact that the Pentagon is knocking more and more persistently on the Turkish door in deciding the question of deploying, training and supply its policing corps.

After all, it is precisely in these areas of Turkey that the United States if forging ahead with the modernization and reconstruction of military airfields. This will make it possible for them to handle the up-to-date transport planes. Special ammunition dumps, huge fuel tanks and barracks for the soldiers are being built. The maneuvers are one of the stages in the testing of these installations.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT CALLS FOR NEW CABINET

LD271809 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Lisbon May 27 TASS -- President of Portugal General Ramalho Eanes has officially requested today Mario Soares, general secretary of the Socialist Party, to form a new cabinet. The head of state took this decision in accordance with the returns of the early parliamentary elections on April 25 and after the consultations envisaged by the Constitution with that country's major political parties.

Mario Soares told newsmen that the composition of the new cabinet would be announced and submitted for approval to the president of the republic early in June. The programme of the new cabinet will be based on the government agreement between the Socialist and Social-Democratic Parties, which won 176 seats out of 250 during the latest elections.

U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL VIEWED

LD281343 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Washington May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has endorsed a resolution in which it unreservedly supported the agreement which was recently concluded between Lebanon and Israel under the Reagan administration's pressure. As is known, the agreement runs counter to the interests of Lebanon, undermines its sovereignty and territorial integrity, jeopardizes Syria's security, makes for the consolidation of U.S. military presence in the region, and seals the results of Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon.

The adoption of this resolution by the lower house of U.S. Congress is viewed by local observers as a kind of prelude to a whole series of legislative initiatives which will be aimed at encouraging the expansionist policy of Tel Aviv in every way. It is significant that an intention of the White House to sharply increase the amount of military aid to the Israeli aggressors as announced almost simultaneously with the discussion of the resolution in the House of Representatives. Nicholas Veliotes, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has stated that the administration is planning to broaden the volume of easy-term loans to Tel Aviv by at least 400 million dollars in the next financial year. As a result Israel will get a total of about 3,000 million dollars, and more than 1,700 million dollars of the sum without compensation. A lion's share of the sum will be used for the purchase of up-to-date U.S.-made armaments. Recently the Pentagon officially notified Congress of an intention to supply Israel with 200 "Sidewinder" air-to-air missiles. It became known recently that President Reagan sanctioned a deal to sell another 75 newest "F-16" fighter-bombers to Tel Aviv in addition to those which were actively used by the Israeli aggressors during the invasion of Lebanon.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'THREAT' TO SYRIA SCORED

PM301106 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Blackmail and Threats"]

[Text] Damascus [no date given] -- As you drive along the highway toward Damascus you can't help noticing the fire positions, upward-pointing antiaircraft installations, artillery pieces, and tanks that have appeared on the city's outskirts. Inside the city itself, though the streets at first glance seem tranquil, there are many people in military uniform. People's militiamen are on constant duty at enterprises. "The enemy is essentially hiding outside the walls of the capital itself," I was told by SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY (SANA) director General Sabir Falkhut. "He may attack at any moment, as he has repeatedly done in the past." Indeed, each report coming in from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley, the southern part of which is in Tel Aviv's hands as a result of last year's Israeli aggression, is more disturbing than the last. Having concentrated an "iron fist" in the immediate vicinity of the Syrian border, the interventionists are holding daily maneuvers and rehearsing methods of "preventive war." Israeli Air Force planes are taking part in the maneuvers as well as infantry and armored units. They take off from bases in the Negev Desert and systematically overfly the Syrians' positions.

The interventionists have begun a "war of nerves" and occasionally open fire on Syrian dwellings, using artillery pieces and mortars, and provoke clashes. These provocative actions are being conducted at the crest of an intensifying propaganda campaign, and of blackmail and intimidation of the Syrian people.

Not a day goes by without some ranking official in Tel Aviv or Washington producing further threats against Damascus. This campaign has become particularly unbridled lately, since the signing of the so-called Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Syria, as is well known, condemned this document and is pressing for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal by the interventionists from Lebanese territory.

All the indications are that the Arabs' negative attitude toward American-Israeli plans in Lebanon is causing clear irritation in Washington where it is feared, not without reason, that they may suffer the fate of the bankrupt so-called "Reagan Near East plan." This is why Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, has reappeared in the Near East on a "mediating" mission. He is faced with the task, as the Beirut press puts it, of "setting in motion" the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and involving the Syrians in it. However, Damascus has refused to receive the Washington emissary, rejecting the separate path for the solution of the Near East problems. While exerting massive pressure on Syria the White House is at the same time expanding the "strategic cooperation" with Tel Aviv and arming it with the most modern weapons. The U.S. Congress recently increased military aid to Israel. In the wake of this, President Reagan announced the delivery of 75 F-16 fighter-bombers to the Zionists. Such is the "reward" of aggressors who have on their conscience the deaths of tens of thousands of totally innocent Lebanese and Palestinians, cities and villages burned to the ground, and the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila. It is perfectly clear that only the generous aid to the overweening aggressor is inciting him to new adventures and encouraging his expansionist aspirations.

It is no accident, political observers here note, that immediately after this the Israelis stepped up their militarist preparations in the Al-Biqa' Valley with redoubled vigor and intimated that, though they have signed the "agreement with Lebanon," they have no intention of withdrawing from the occupied territory. As the facts show, mounting a broad campaign of repressions and terror, they are creating a bridgehead for the aggression that is being prepared against Syria. The dangerous development of events surrounding Syria and the growing threat from Tel Aviv and Washington are causing deep concern in capitals in the Arab world. The press here is noting with alarm that the present situation is reminiscent in its tension of the situation that reigned here on the eve of last year's Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Damascus' TISHRIN writes of this: The preparation for an attack on Syria is being implemented totally and entirely without the framework of the "strategic cooperation" agreement concluded between Washington and Tel Aviv. If the invasion of Lebanon was the first phase of this conspiracy, TISHRIN continues, the second may be aggression against Syria. But the criminal U.S. and Israeli schemes must be foiled. Syria's people, who have suffered many grave trials, are fully determined to defend their independence.

As Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad noted, by rejecting American-Israeli diktat Syria will continue to defend the interests of peace in the Near East, which can be achieved only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and the restoration of the Palestinians' historical rights, including their right to create their own independent state.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ON TUNISIA VISIT

PM311223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Tunis, 27 May -- The official friendly visit to Tunis by a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral V. Ye. Selivanov is continuing.

On 27 May the Soviet seamen laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the independence struggle in the capital's As-Sijumbi suburb. The detachment command had a meeting with Tunisian National Defense Minister S. Baly. A talk took place in a friendly atomsphere.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' AGAINST PLO DRAWS COMMENT

LD270201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Western mass media have been stirring up a lot of fuss about alleged differences within the PLO. The objective of this information campaign is clear: Imperialism and Zionism are trying to divert the attention of world public opinion away from the sweeping protests in Arab countries against the notorious Lebanese-Israeli agreement. U.S. propaganda in particular is working hard to spread the rumors of disputes in the PLO. This campaign reflects the viewpoint of the U.S. Administration which supports Israel and stubbornly refuses to recognize the PLO as a sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

U.S. politicians attack the PLO and spread lies against it when their policy in the Middle East stumbles. After King Husayn announced, as a result of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks for instance, that the PLO alone has the right to represent the Palestinians, and Reagan's notorious plan was practically buried, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz insolently demanded that the Arab League discuss the issue of depriving the organization of its authority to represent the Palestinians.

This demand caused a wave of protest throughout all the Arab world. The Gatari paper AR-RAYAH considered this a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries. It wrote that Washington is fully capable of ignoring the sovereignty and independence of peoples in entire regions in order to achieve its hegemonist ambitions. The United Arab emirates' AL-BAYAN wrote that Shultz committed a serious mistake when he thought that the Arabs would follow in the footsteps of the United States.

Thus the cause of this [word indistinct] which the PLO stirs up in U.S. politicians becomes understandable. The PLO has been a champion of Palestinian rights from its inception, including the rights to self-determination and to form its independent state. It has also been a firm barrier to the attempts of imperialism and Zionism to liquidate the Palestine problem, imposing on the Palestinians [word indistinct] autonomy, thus depriving it from the right to be a master in its land. For this in particular the United States exploits the smallest possible chance to weaken the PLO or at least split it if its total destruction proves impossible.

In this context one cannot ignore the irresponsible statements made in some Arab political quarters which help to deepen some of the disputes within the PLO. It is naive to expect automatic unified opinions concerning all issues in an organization which works and struggles amid such very complex circumstances. The organization has always pursued a democratic basis in achieving a common attitude as Yasir 'Arafat has stated many a time. The hasty and shortsighted calls in which the ambitions of certain political quarters in the Arab world are reflected has nothing to do with the real interests of the Palestinian resistance movement and they in fact benefit imperialism.

The history of the struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights has shown convincingly that unity alone is the guarantee of success. Therefore, it is by no means a coincidence that the 13th session of the Palestine National Council pointed forcefully to the need to strengthen the cohesion of the PLO in face of the adventures of imperialism and Zionism. The Palestinians have come to understand through their bitter experience the impossibility of gaining their legitimate rights without struggling as a unified front, and without killing off all the attempts to split their ranks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PELSHE FUNERAL CEREMONIES

Public Viewing Ceremony

LD311758 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Moscow is bidding farewell to Arvid Yanovich Pelshe. The news of the demise of Arvid Pelshe, an eminent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, has caused sorrow in the hearts of the Soviet people.

The House of the Unions: On the pediment of the building, framed in mourning, is the portrait of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe. In the Hall of Columns, on a pedestal bedecked in flowers, likes a coffin holding the corpse of the deceased. In front of the coffin on scarlet cushions lies the awards with which were marked the great services of Comrade Pelshe to the homeland. There are two gold hammer and sickle medals of a Hero of Socialist Labor, seven Orders of Lenin, an Order of the October Revolution, and many other medals as well as awards from several fraternal socialist states.

There are many wreaths in the hall: a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; wreaths from the union republics, party oblast committees and oblast executive committees, public organizations, and from relatives and close ones of the deceased. [shots of Pelshe lying in state]

In the honor guard are standing Comrades Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev, Aliyev, Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov.

[The same program also contains from the Hall of Columns a video report in which shots are provided of Pelshe lying in state, of his medals and orders, and of various wreaths. The camera shows the honor guard from left to right, consisting of Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Andropov standing at Pelshe's head on his right; distant shots, from left to right, of Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin and Gromyko standing at the foot of the coffin and facing Ustinov, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Andropov; and shots of Ponomarev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Solomentsev, Rusakov, Zimyanin and Ryzhkov entering the hall. The camera cuts to shots, from left to right, of Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Kuznetsov taking up positions at the foot of the coffin on Pelshe's left, followed by distant high angle shots of the Soviet leaders forming the guard of honor.]

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state express their profound condolences to the relatives and close ones of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe. Workers from factories, staff from Moscow institutions, workers from the Moscow area, party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, figures from science and culture, representatives of public organizations, students, and troops from the Soviet Army pass by in sorrowful silence. [shots of the public filing past the bier]

Arvid Yanovich was a man of great heart and a fine soul. He was distinguished by simplicity and modesty, and by an attentive and sensitive attitude toward people. Devoting his life completely to the great cause of communist construction, he won for himself deep respect in the party and in the people. In all posts entrusted to him by the Communist Party and the people, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe gave his strength, his rich experience and knowledge to the selfless service of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

During the day Mosocow took its leave of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, a true son of the Communist Party, an ardent internationalist, one of the oldest representatives of the glorious cohort of the Leninist Bolsheviks.

Commission Announcement

PM311705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

["From the Government Commission To Organize the Funeral of A.Ya. Pelshe, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The government commission reports that the body of A. Ya. Pelshe was cremated during the night of 31 May-1 June.

The urn containing A.Ya. Pelshe's ashes has been placed in the House of Unions Hall of Columns. Access to the Hall of Columns is open from 0900 hours to 1000 hours.

The funeral of A. Ya Pelshe will be held at 1100 hours on 1 June on Red Square, by the Kremlin Wall.

Moscow TV Screens Funeral

LD011020 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0630 GMT on 1 June commences a live relay of the funeral of CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Arvid Yanovich Pelshe. The opening scene outside Moscow's House of Unions shows an armored car accompanied by soldiers leading a gun carriage carrying a casket with Pelshe's remains. Soldiers carry Pelshe's portrait and a large number of wreaths. As the procession makes its way toward Red Square the gun carriage is followed by a group of relatives. This group is seen to include funeral commission members Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Latvian Communist Party First Secretary Voss, Grishin, Gorbachev, and First Deputy Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee Gustov.

At 0650 GMT the procession enters Red Square. Bands in square play solemn music. Placards with Pelshe's portrait are seen among the crowds in the square.

At 0700 GMT a long shot shows soldiers taking the casket and placing it on a plinth in front of the Lenin Mausoleum. Members of the family look on.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 1 June notes that the following leaders were present at the funeral: "Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitanov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov and members of the Government Commission for organizing the funeral took their place at the central rostrum of the Mausoleum."

At 0703 GMT the camera shows on the presidium, from left to right, Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Ustinov and Aliyev. Next, Grishin delivers an address paying tribute to Pelshe. For periods of several seconds at a time the camera rests on, from left to right, Gorbachev, Grishin, Andropov, Tikhonov and Chernenko. During Grishin's address the Camera provides a pan shot of the presidium showing, from right to left, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Andropov, Grishin at the microphone, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Voss, Gustov and Moscow worker Maltsev.

Grishin concludes his speech at 0708 GMT.

Next Ponomarev comes to the microphone and delivers his tribute to Pelshe. Ponomarev concludes his speech at 0715 GMT.

The next speaker to deliver an address eulogizing Pelshe is Latvian Communist Party First Secretary Voss, who concludes his speech at 0720 GMT.

Finally, Moscow worker Maltsev comes to the microphone. He concludes his speech praising Pelshe at 0724 GMT, whereupon Grishin declares the funeral meeting closed.

Next, as solemn music resumes, soldiers carry the casket toward the Kremlin Wall. On one side of the casket can be seen, in line order, Tikhonov, Andropov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Demichev, Rusakov, and others. Grishin, Gorbachev, Ustinov, and Ponomarev can be seen on the other side. Gromyko walks immediately behind the casket.

At 0730 GMT a soldier hands Grishin the urn with Pelshe's remains. Grishin places the urn in a niche in the Kremlin Wall. A plaque is placed over the niche as the national anthem is played. The camera then shows, from left to right, Gorbachev, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Andropov, Tikhonov, and Grishin standing at attention. Members of the family place bouquets by Pelshe's portrait below the plaque. Pelshe's various medals and awards are arranged below his portrait.

Next the leaders can be glimpsed once again ascending the presidium. There then follows a military parade. The relay concludes at 0740 GMT with shots of military units marching from the square.

Grishin Opening Speech

LD010934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0701 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Opening spech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Funeral Commission Chairman Viktor Grishin at funeral of CPSU Politburo member Arvid Pelshe in Moscow's Red Square -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Our party and the Soviet people have suffered a grave loss. Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has left life. The heart of an ardent Communist-Leninist, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a remarkable man and an untiring fighter, who always maintained his steadfast loyalty to the immortal cause of Lenin, has ceased to beat. The whole life of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe was linked with the great deeds of the Leninist party, with the creative labor of the Soviet people, and with the struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

The path of his life is an example of devoted service to the party and to the socialist Fatherland. Son of a Latvian peasant, he entered the ranks of the working class at the age of 15. He worked as a milling-machine operator in Kharkov, as a Stamp operator in Petrograd, as a stevedore in Arkhangelsk Port; and everywhere he worked he conducted revolutionary agitation and propaganda on the instructions of the local RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party] committees. In 1915 Arvid Yanovich Pelshe became a member of the Communist Party. From this time onward all of his activity was inextricably linked with the life, struggle and historic deeds of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. After the 1917 February Revolution, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe was elected deputy of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers and Soldiers' Deputies.

He took an active part in the preparations and implementation of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the ranks of the Red Army, he took part in fighting on the fronts of the Civil War, defending the gains of the Great October Revolution. During the years of socialist construction, Arvid Yanovich was employed in important areas of political and educational work. From 1929 to 1931 he studied at the Institute of the Red Professors and also taught in the higher education establishments of Moscow. From 1933 to 1937 he was the head of the political departments of a number of sovkhozes and then worked in the USSR People's Commissariat for Sovkhozes in Moscow. In 1937 he returned to teaching. In 1941 Arvid Yanovich Pelshe was elected secretary and in 1959 first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. Under his leadership the republic's party organization achieved great results in the education and mobilization of the working people for the successful solution of the tasks of communist construction. From 1966 Arvid Yanovich Pelshe was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central committee.

In all posts of party and state work, Arvid Yanovich Pelseh devoted his entire strength, rich experience and knowledge in unstinting service to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism. He made a contribution to the development of the theory and practice of party construction, to the organization and implementation of party control and to the consolidation of party and state discipline. Arvid Yanovich Pelshe actively took part in the activity of the CPSU in developing links with fraternal communist and workers' parties.

For many years Arvid Yanovich Pelshe worked in Moscow. He took a constant interest in the life of the capital's working people, the development of its economy, its achievements in science and culture and he rendered aid to the party organizations and labor collectives.

In all affairs he was distinguished by an unshakable conviction in the rightness of the party's cause, by Bolshevik principles and by a great exactingness toward himself and his work comrades. He was a model of great party spirit, organization, and Leninist style of work. Through his untiring fruitful activity, selfless labor, simplicity and humility, and considerate and sensitive attitude toward people, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe earned profound respect and authority in the party and among the people. The motherland highly appreciated the services of Arvid Yanovich to the party and state. He was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and decorated with many orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

It is difficult and sad to part from Arvid Yanovich. Our hearts are full of profound grief. We express our sincere feeling of condolence to the relatives and close friends of the deceased. In bidding farewell to Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, we say that we will preserve and augment the achievements of our party and people and persistently continue the cause to which he dedicated his entire life, the cause of the building of communism. Farewell, our dear comrade and friend.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, allow me, comrades, to declare open the funeral meeting dedicated to the memory of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Ponomarev Eulogy

LD010931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0709 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Speech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Boris Ponomarev at the funeral ceremony in Red Square for CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Arvid Pelshe -- live]

[Text] Comrades! In this mournful hour Soviet Communists and the working people of our motherland are, with a feeling of profound grief, seeing off on his last journey one

of the oldest representatives of the heroic cohort of the Bolshevik-Leninists, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet State -- Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

From the years of his youth to the last day of his life Arvid Yanovich devoted himself utterly to the service of the cause of the Leninist Party. Having entered its ranks in 1915, he travelled an unparalleled path of heroic struggle and creativity with the party — from the storming of the Winter Palace to the present time. The heart has stopped of a Communist who was selflessly devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to the struggle for the ideals of peace and for socialism; a man of great soul, with a high degree of adherence to principles and steadfastness, and comprehensive theoretical preparedness.

Having returned from the fronts of the civil war, Arvid Yanovich completed his studies at the Institute of the Red Professors and gave much of his strength to ideological work and the cause of party education. During the years of the transition of agriculture onto the socialist track, he worked in remote areas of Kazakhstan and actively fought for the victory of the party's agrarian policy. In the coming severe years of the Great Fatherland War, and in the subsequent period of the rebirth of Latvia, at the post of secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, he was to forge, with the party and the people, victory over the enemy, with the wrathful word of an ardent antifascist and with enormous organizational work.

In the following period, he devoted much effort and energy to strengthening and re-establishing Soviet power in Latvia. Afterward, as first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, he actively assisted in its all-round prosperity in the united family of the country's fraternal republics.

Arvid Yanovich Pelshe was implacable toward infringements of party ethics; he fought to strengthen organization and discipline, to establish control and verification of execution. He persistently emphasized that the selection and placing of personnel should be inseparably linked with work in educating people in high ideological commitment and communist morality. The years of his activity as chairman of the Party Control Committee were devoted to this. Tirelessly propagandizing Lenin's teachings on the party, he put into practice Lenin's style of work and Lenin's norms of party life. To his pen belong works dedicated to party construction, and above all party control.

Arvid Yanovich Pelshe will remain in our memory as a consistent internationalist and patriot of the socialist fatherland. He always fervently supported strengthening the unity of the Soviet people -- this new, international and social community of nations and ethnic groups of our country -- supported the friendship of the peoples of socialist countries, and the development of peaceful cooperation among all peoples on earth.

Arvid Yanovich devoted considerable effort to work in the ranks of the international communist movement, and took part in meetings with representatives of fraternal parties, and in the work of their congresses. He is well known by communists, the progressive public, and the working people of many countries as an untiring fighter against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, against the arms race, for a better future for all working people. No matter where the party sent Arvid Yanovich, he carried out in a principled and consistent manner the general line of the Communist Party, devoted all his strength and very rich experience to its great cause and actively participated in the creation and improvement of a developed socialist society.

A man with a generous heart, fine spiritual qualities, and great charm, he will forever remain for us an example of unlimited devotion to the party and the people, unity of word and deed, and organic combination of trust and exactingness. For all Communists and Soviet patriots, the life and work of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe are a shining example of unstinting service to the Motherland, the cause of peace and socialism.

Latvian First Secretary's Tribute

LD010935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0713 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Speech by Lativian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Avgust Voss at funeral ceremony for CPSU Politburo Member Arvid Pelshe -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades! It is difficult and painful to realize that Arvid Yanovich Pelshe is no longer with us. Implacable death has taken away from us an outstanding Communist, an eminent party and state figure of our country, a man who has given the whole of his strength, his knowledge and experience to the selfless service of the Leninist party, the Soviet people and the cause of communism. For us Communists and for all working people of the Latvian SSR this loss is particularly leavy.

With the name of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe are lined many shining pages in the history of Soviet Latvia. Here he was born. Here, while still a youth, he joined the party of the Bolsheviks and started down the road of revolutionary struggle against autocracy and the dark forces of the old system. Together with tens of thousands of Latvain Red Riflemen, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe took part actively in the preparation and implementation of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in the armed defense of its gains.

In 1919 he worked selflessly in the People's Commissariat for State Constructions of the young Soviet Latvia, and fought boldly on the fronts of the civil war against internal and external counterrevolution. After the restoration of Soviet power in Latvia, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe worked fruitfully for 25 years as secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and later as Central Committee first secretary, displaying tireless concern for the development of the republic's economy and culture.

In all the areas to which Arvid Yanovich was sent by the party he worked with the Bolshevik ardour and initiative, inexhaustible industriousness and enthusiasm, and great responsiblity that were typical of him. His attachment to party principle, his immense love of work, his close ties with people, his readiness at any time to respond to their requests and needs, his modesty, simplicity and spiritual generosity won Arvid Yanovich Pelshe deserved authority and profound respect from the Soviet people. Arvid Yanovich was one of those Communists who form a glorious galaxy of talented party and state leaders of the Leninist type, engendered and brought forward by our socialist system and educated by our glorious Communist Party.

Sixty-eight years ago Arvid Yanovich became a member of the Leninist party. Throughout his life he bore this high title with honor. He was an example of a real Communist who never sought easy ways for himself. Each of us who was fortunate enough to work with Arvid Yanovich Pelshe knows well that for him the interests of the party, our socialist Motherland and the Soviet People were supreme. A fiery patriot-internationalist, he devoted much strength and energy to the strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of our multinational homeland. Today it is a bitter realization that the heart of this wonderful Communist, who was dear and close to us, Arvid Yanovich, has ceased to beat.

As a loyal Marxist-Leninist he moved into the front line and did not leave it for a single day. A fine and shining memory of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, his bright appearance and wonderful deeds, will remain forever in our hearts. We understand clearly that the best remembrance of him will be our tenancious and persistent labor in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the May and November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in implementing all the tasks of communist construction in the name of the great Leninist cause to the service of which Arvid Yanovich Pelshe has given his entire life without reservation.

Farewell, dear comrade and friend, our never to be forgotten Arvid Yanovich.

Ukraine Sends Condolences

AU311132 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers deeply grieve over the decease of the prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Party Control Committee chairman under the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, twice Hero of Socialist Labor.

The Ukraine's Communists and working people knew Arvid Yanovich well and profoundly respected him. He dedicated all his life as a Bolshevik and Leninist to the selfless service of the Soviet people and to the cause of our own Communist Party. We shall cherish in our hearts forever the bright image of Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, a direct participant in the Great October Socialist Revolution, a principle-minded and strict Communist, one who was indefatigable and persistent in defending the purity of party ranks and the principles of the Bolshevik party spirit, and was kind and tactful to people, a plain, modest, and warm-hearted man.

[Signed] Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ukrainian Council of Ministers

SAKHAROV'S WIFE 'UNDER VIRTUAL HOUSE ARREST'

Telephone Conversation Reported

NC271532 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Florence, May 27 (AFP) -- Elena Bonner Sakharov, wife of Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov, today informed her daughter who is visiting Florence that she was virtually under arrest in her Moscow apartment after having suffered a heart attack on April 25.

The daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, told news services here that she had finally succeeded in reaching her mother by telephone this morning after numerous attempts had failed.

Mrs Sakharov told her daughter that she had been stricken at Gorky, 400 kms (250 miles) southeast of Moscow, where she and her husband have been forced to reside by Soviet authorities.

On returning to Moscow, Mrs Yankelevich reported, her mother asked to be admitted along with Mr Sakharov, who also suffers from heart disease, to the Academy of Sciences Hospital. The request has been refused by Soviet authorities," Mrs Yankelevich said.

According to the daughter, Soviet police and militia are mounting permanent guard over the couple's apartment in Moscow. One of the guards kept Mrs Sakharov from descending to the street, arguing that it would harm her health, Mrs Yankelevich added. The physicist's wife managed to speak briefly to Western correspondents, whom the guards barred from entering the building.

French TV Interview

NC281346 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Paris, May 28 (AFP) -- Yelena Bonner, wife of mathematician Andrei Sakharov has accused Soviet authorities of wanting to kill them both.

They were both submitted to an intolerable regime, she said in an interview broadcast today by the French Television channel Antenne 2. Her husband's state of health was very bad, she emphasized. Mr Sakharov lives in internal exile in Gorki.

Andrei Sakharov was gravely ill and demoralised, Professor Paul Kessler of the French National Centre for Scientific Research said, after having talked to Mrs. Sakharov in Moscow. He also suffered from psychic disturbances, Mr. Kessler stated, and "once known for his dynamism, he now lives like a tramp. He has no further wish to write", Mr. Kessler added.

Mrs. Sakharov was also in bad health Mr. Kessler added, as she had suffered a stroke and thrombo-phlebitis.

LITHUANIAN WOMAN SENTENCED FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTS

LD291342 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0000 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] We have already reported, the Lithuanian Supreme Court has sentenced Jadvyga Bieliauskiene, resident of Garliava, Kaunas Rayon, for anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. We now acquaint you with the circumstances of this case.

Jadvyga Bieliauskiene was arrested and accused of spreading slanders demeaning our system. By these actions she violated Soviet laws. Who is this Bielauskiene?

In 1947-1948 she was a member of the Narimantas nationslist band which was operating in Kretinga Rayon. In the summer of 1948 she was arrested and sentenced for participating in the actions of a nationalist armed gang. After some time her sentence was reduced. She returned to Lithuania and settled down in Garliava. Being guided by humaneness and hoping that the punishment was sufficient, the Soviet Government created opportunities for her to start a new life. She could work and live like all other people. Her son acquired a higher education.

We would not have mentioned this past except that Jadvyga Bieliauskiene has once again become engaged in anti-Soviet activity.

Under the cover of explaining religious dogma and the teaching of prayers she perfidiously attempted to implant in children antagonism against Soviet life and Soviet school, and to implant hatred against atheists and the policy of friendship among the USSR peoples. Bieliauskiene was acting perfidiously. Her actions, proven during the examination of the case, were like the spinning of a sticky and pernicious cobweb. Children like games and poetry. She made use of this fact, organizing children's plays and teaching poems to them. But what poems? Those written by persons who have betrayed their homeland. In selecting poems in such a biased way, Bieliauskiene expected to distort young minds, poisoning them with nationalism and hatred to other nations and to everything Soviet. For this purpose Bieliauskiene kept nationalist publications and their copies in her apartment. Just like after the war, she once again was preparing slanderous writings and information concerning the Soviet system and handing these fabrications to persons to be sent abroad and used for lies about the Soviet Union.

Slander is a sticky matter. Until it is explained and denied, it is already poisoning minds. Jadvyga Bieliauskiene was aware of this. She used to collect signatures to slanderous anti-Soviet so-called letters. There were even people who did not know what they were signing. What were these so-called letters and statements? They were inventions that the believers, especially young people, were being persecuted in Lithuania. They were slanderous attacks against Soviet officials and the socialist systems. Some of these documents were received by Bieliauskiene from extremist clergymen and others she created herself. In order to create an impression that there were other people with thinking similar to her own, Bieliauskiene used to get signatures under such letters by deception. Witnesses during the trial stated that they were deceived and misled. It became obvious during the trial that such activity by Bieliauskiene was unacceptable to the members of her family. Because of her religious fanatism and her anti-Soviet actions, her family has been in fact, ripped apart.

Having examined the Bieliauskiene case, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court found her guilty in accordance with Article 68, Part 1, of the Lithuanian SSR criminal code and sentenced her to deprivation of freedom for 4 years. She was additionally sentenced to 3 years' of exile.

FOREIGN TOURISM OFFICE UNDERGOES CHANGE

LD311520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has changed the Main Administration for Foreign Tourism at the USSR Council of Ministers into the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism.

Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov has been appointed to be its chairman. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has freed Comrade Abrasimov for his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIETS TO CONVENE 30 JUNE

Kazakh SSR

GF311556 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium orders the convening of the 6th session of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, 10th Convocation, in Alma-Ata on 30 June 1983.

[Signed] Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Demesinov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Almat Alma-Ata, Government House, 26 May 1983

Ukrainian SSR

AU310859 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to convene the 7th Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation on 30 June 1983 in Kiev.

REPUBLIC COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEES MEET

Kirghizia 19 May

PM260901 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed reported: "Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee was held 19 May 1983.

The plenum discussed the following items:

1. On the further improvement of organizational and political work by the republic party organizations to implement the tasks stemming from the report "60 Years of the USSR" by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. Accountability report by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Bureau on work in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress.

A report on the first item was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee.

Speeches during the debate on the report were delivered by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kul party Obkom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh Obkom; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talas Obkom; M.S. Sydykov, first secretary of Naryn Obkom; T. Askarov, first secretary of the Kirghiz SSR Writers Union Board; F.M. Chuprov, second secretary of Frunze party Gorkom; M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences; G.I. Poluektova, first secretary of Frunze's Sverdlovskiy party raykom; M.S. Bazarkulov, Kirghiz SSR minister of education; S. Tarykchiyeva, senior shepherd at the Kara-Kuldzha Sovkhoz, Sovetskiy Rayon; K.A. Turganov, first secretary of Sokulukskiy Raykom; I. Kasendeyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; M. Aybalayev, director of Khaydarken's "50th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR" mercury combine; A. Tursunov, Kirghiz SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; V.I. Ugarov, director of Frunze's "50th Anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR" instrument building plant; V.G. Lukyashchenko, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA; O. Abdykalykov, first secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vakker, chairman of the board of the "TRUD" Kolkhoz, Kantskiy Rayon.

A closing speech on the first item was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the subject discussed.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, delivered a speech on the second item of the agenda.

Taking part in the discussion on the accountability report of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Bureau were: R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh party Oblim; M.S. Sydykov, first secretary of Naryn Obkom; V.D. Boykov, second secretary of Talas Obkom; Yu. P. Belyak, second secretary of Issyk-kul Obkom; A.U. Sadykova, turner at the Kirgizavtomash Association; K. Otorbayev, dean of the "50th Anniversary of the USSR" Kirghiz State University; B. Kulov, first secretary of Keminskiy raykom; G.P. Blokhin, first secretary of Frunze's Leninskiy raykom; S. Abdrakmanov, Kirghiz SSR minister of procurements; Dzh. Akimaliyev, dean of the K.I. Skryabin Kirghiz Agricultural Institute; S.A. Igemberdiyev, chief of the Kirghiz SSR Administration of Geology.

The plenum approved the accountability report by the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Bureau on the work in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally that the Communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizia, closely rallied round Lenin's party, will apply all their effort, knowledge, and experience for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and of the tasks defined in the report "60 years of the USSR" by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening our socialist motherland's economic and defense might.

Taking part in the plenum's work were V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; and V.M. Pereudin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Ukraine SSR

AU251006 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the work performed by Dnepropetrovsk city party organizations to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decision on intensifying the political training of Communists, enhancing their vanguard role, and consolidating party discipline.

It was noted that the heightened ideological standard of party members and candidate members and of their labor and political activity helps to further raise party influence in labor collectives and successfully accomplish economic and social tasks confronting the city party organizations.

At the same time, the gorkom's attention was called to the fact that individual party organizations had failed to create an atmosphere of high mutual exactingness and of irreconcilability to the shortcomings. Some production units are not coping with the plans.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated the gorkom to persistently endeavor so that each Communist is an active bearer of the party policy. Efforts should be concentrated mainly on overcoming the lag in meeting the targets set for some indexes, on fulfilling without fail the plans for production marketing; on coping with supplies undertaken; on accomplishing tasks for saving all kinds of resources; on commissioning production facilities, houses, schools, children's establishments, and hospitals; on increasing the production of consumer goods, and on improving their quality.

The gorkom, raykoms and basic party organizations have been ordered, in their routine work, to set out from the standpoint that the high discipline of Communists, their vigorous production, and political activity and their personal example are highly important for consolidating discipline, good organization, and order at all levels and in all links.

The decision adopted emphasizes the need to resolutely nip in the bud the manifestations of leniency with regard to those breaking state, labor, and production discipline and permitting mismanagement.

Tasks have been discussed for implementing in the republic the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the additional measures to improve the supply of consumer goods to the population in 1983-85. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the proposal made by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers concerning the increased production of goods needed by the population. The 1983 tasks have been set for Ukrainian ministries, departments and oblispolkoms for the above-plan production of goods which are still in short supply. Party, administrative and economic organs have been ordered to intensify organizational work in order to find reserves and possibilities for further increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and to see to it that the facilities and capacities intended for the production of consumer goods are put into operation.

ORIENTAL STUDIES CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN BAKU

GF291306 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 May 83

[Summary From Poor Reception] Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the participants of the third scientific conference on oriental studies in Baku. After extending a warm welcome to his guests, Kyamran Bagirov briefed them on the achievements of Azerbaijan workers and the glorious traditions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. He also noted that the main objective of the Azerbaijan Communist Party is to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the recommendations of Yuriy Andropov. Bagirov wished success to the Orientalists in their conference and in their endeavor to further Soviet Oriental studies.

"Yevgeniy Primakov, chairman of the All-Union Society of Orientalists and director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the RFSR [as heard] Academy of Sciences, expressed his sincere thanks of the successful holding of the conference in Baku and for the fulfillment of requirements for the holding of the conference.

"On the other hand, Jaroslav Cesar, director of the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, said: We have talked about the revolutionary history of the people of Azerbaijan and about their great achievements in the (?service of humanity). We have now observed in Baku that the Azerbaijan SSR really deserves to be a (?guide) to [word indistinct] countries.

"Also present at the reception were Rudolf Yanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries; Vafa Gulizade and Afrand Dashdamirov, chiefs of Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Departments; Gasan Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan RFSR Academy of Sciences and (?corresponding) member of the RFSR Academy of Sciences; and Isay Mamedov, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

KAPITONOV, OTHERS ATTEND LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING

LD282103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Today an extended session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry discussed the question of extra measures to improve supplies of goods to the populace. Taking part in the session were CPSU Central Committee Secretary Kapitonov, leaders of USSR Gosplan, the State Committee on Prices, AUCCTU, and a number of ministries and departments, and industrial associations of light industry.

"We are fulfilling the most important party instruction," Light Industry Minister Tarasov said in his report. "An increase in the production of consumer goods together with the food program is the pivot of the social program ratified by the 26th CPSU Congress. Taking into consideration the industry's reserves, as well as the aid it will receive, extra tasks have been assigned this year for the production of high-quality goods and those in short supply. To saturate the market with modern manufactured foods, to satisfy as fully as possible the demand of the population for goods in keeping with the customer's most refined tastes -- such are the main tasks of light industry. This year is to be a crucial one in the work of the industry for improving the range and quality of goods." [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 27 May, in the "Vremya" newscast, also carries a report on the Ministry of Light Industry Collegium meeting, which adds that "taking part in the work of the collegium were Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; comrade Shalayev, chairman of AUCCTU; and other comrades."]

CENTRAL ASIAN ECONOMIC MEETING VIEWS DEVELOPMENT

GF311300 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 May 83 p 1

[Text] Ashkhabad, 17 May -- An expanded meeting of the Central Asian Commission involved in problems of developing and utilizing the production forces of the Central Asian republics in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums was held here. K. Ziyadullayev, chairman of the Central Asian Commission and academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a speech at the meeting. Academician V.P. Mojin, chairman of the Council for the Study of Production Forces affiliated with the USSR State Planning Committee; V.E. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee; and others presented reports on the general scheme for developing and utilizing the USSR economic forces until the year 2000, on the place of Central Asia in the realm of the country's economic potential, and on other major economic problems in Central Asia.

In the course of 2 days, scientists and leading experts in the field of planning and economic prognosis in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kirghziya and Turkmenistan have been exchanging views on the major problems of economic development in the Central Asian republics.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC CREWS RETURN -- Vladivostok, 26 May -- The diesel ship "Kapitan Markov" has arrived in Zolotoy Rong Bay, bringing to Vladivostok the winterers from the Soviet Antarctic stations of Russkaya and Leningradskaya. [Excerpt] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 First Edition p 6 PM]

FIGHT AGAINST CROP PESTS, DISEASES DETAILED

PM311453 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 May 83 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by Agronomist B. Lesik: "Attentive Care for the Crops"]

[Text] Spring field operations have already progressed to the extreme northern and eastern edges of the country's agrarian zone, and while weather conditions during the last 2-3 weeks have accelerated the growth of all crops in the western and southern regions, here and there in the eastern regions they have significantly delayed the fieldwork. This situation forces the farmers to be extremely self-disciplined and careful and to counter the weather's whims with efficient labor organization and the creative selection of agrotechnical methods.

The vast and multifaceted range of work in the country's immense fields now encompasses sowing and crop tending, haymaking and harvesting. The harvesting of early grains has started in the southern regions of the Central Asian republics, and it has come earlier than usual to the fields of the Kuban, the Don Valley, southern Ukraine, and possibly other zones of the European part of the USSR. To be fully prepared for it and complete it fast and without losses is an exceptionally responsible task. But while getting ready for it, such important work as attentive care for the crops must not be neglected, either.

Under the existing weather conditions, the greatest attention must be given to the struggle against weeds, diseases, and plant pests. Now there is an extremely high risk of grain crop damage by grain bugs [klop-cherepashka] in the northern Caucasus, the Volga region, the southern Urals region, and the Ukraine's steppe oblasts; there is also risk of damage by gray grain culworm [seraya zernovaya sovka] in Kazakhstan and the adjacent RSFSR oblasts. Larger numbers of pea weevils and pea moths are expected among pulse crops, and there is a greater chance of a number of diseases appearing among the crops. The struggle against beet weevils must be intensified in the sugar beet plantations. The systematic and purposeful struggle against Colorado beetles and the protection of potatoes against late blight are of foremost significance for many farms. The greatest danger in areas sown with cotton could be presented by boll worms, while the expected shortage of moisture could bring about cobweb mites and aphids. The damage which could be caused by polyphagous pests must not be ignored, either.

The Soyuzselkhoztekhnika association and the local agricultural organs are taking the necessary steps to ensure the reliable protection of crops against pests, plant diseases and weeds. Almost 42,000 teams and links consisting of specially trained personnel to carry out protective work have been established on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is very important that this army of crop protectors, over 500,000-strong, works with proper organization, efficiently and with maximum effect.

At the same time, the questions of the efficiency of the struggle to safeguard the crops become especially significant now also because the farms' requirements for chemical means of protection have not been fully met, and in places there is a shortage of special machines and equipment for the treatment of crops. This is why each sprayer or duster, each kilogram of herbicide, pesticide and other chemicals must be utilized competently and rationally.

The farmers themselves must play a decisive role in crop protection.

It is the duty of specialists in farms, rayon agro-industrial associations, the Selkfozkhimiya association, and plant-protection stations, and of scientists from bases and institutes to give them the necessary help in organizing and implementing the protective measures. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that these chemical and biological means work effectively only under strict application of agrotechnical measures.

In reality agro-engineering has always been the main element in the farmer's work. Correctly selected and efficiently executed, it determines to a large extent the successful outcome. Now, too, the center of gravity in fieldwork is shifting toward such agrotechnical measures as would provide the necessary conditions for the successful gathering of the crops. At the industrial sugar beet plantations, for example, which, according to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, cover 3.5 million hectares as of 23 May, the foremost task is to determine the optimal plant density while maintaining their balanced distribution in the rows.

This work is being done fast and well, for example, by A. Burbelyuk's mechanized detachment at the Lenin Kolkhoz in Vinnitsa Oblast's Gaysinskiy Rayon; P. Kochetkov's nonregulated link at the Tikhiy Don Kolkhoz in Voronezh Oblast's Ostrogozhskiy Rayon; P. Sidorchenko's link at the Put Ilicha Kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast's Novooskolskiy Rayon; G. Anopkin's link in the Kuban's Spokoynenskiy Sovkhoz; and by many other collectives. Their instructive experience is an example to be followed by all. Special attention to crop formation must be given by the beet-growers in Orel, Ryazan, Lipetsk, Dnepropetrosk, Nikolayev and other oblasts, on whose farms the density of plants in recent years has been significantly lower than recommened by science and leading practice.

No less crucial a time has come also for the country's potato-growers. In many zones which producr the "second bread," which covers 2.8 million hectares, the planting work has been carried out earlier than usual. Almost immediately after planting it is necessary to begin tending the plants. It is important to organize in good time the struggle against weeds by "blind" harrowing, the application of herbicides, and by carrying out hoeing and top-dressing.

Serious trials also await the farmers on the corn, vegetable, cotton, and other plantations. Many of these crops are now cultivated by industrial methods. It is the duty of specialists and all workers of this agro-industrial complex to do everything possible to produce maximum yields.

MICROBIOLOGICAL INDUSTRY HIT FOR PROTEIN DEFICIT

LD292344 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, the fulfillment of plans for deliveries of feed protein and for the creation of capacities for its production in accordance with the USSR's Food Program have been examined at a regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Here is Viktor Beketov, political observer:

Hello, Comrades. Until quite recently, concepts like feed protein, protein, lysine and irreplaceable amino acids were familiar only to a narrow circle of specialists. But today they are entering firmly into the everyday practice of millions of workers in agriculture, and particularly those in livestock farming. The microbiological industry itself has become an important integral part of the agricultural industrial complex. Considerable hopes are being placed upon it in the implementation of the Food Program.

What are these hopes linked with? Why is it that questions concerning the production of feed protein are being examined in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo alongside the most important issues of the country's economic and social life? It is because it is a question of creating a firm feed base for livestock farming and, ultimately, of satisfying the population's requirements for meat and milk and livestock farming produce; because overcoming the shortage of protein -- that biologically active substance which serves as an additive in the feed of agricultural animals and poultry -- will help to considerably raise their productivity, to raise the labor productivity of animal farmers and to improve the profitability of the farms. The following example can be given as an illustration: one metric ton of protein enriches 20 metric tons of combined feed. As a result of this, 5-7 metric tons of forage grain are released and 800 kilograms of additional pork and 1.5 additional metric tons of poultry meat are produced. The fattening period of pigs is reduced by 24 days, that of poultry by 10-12 days, and of large-horned cattle by 15 days.

But, in paying tribute to the wonder-working power of protein, it has to be admitted that its production is lagging seriously behind the requirements of agriculture. Demand for feed protein today is being satisfied only to the extent of one-third. This is leading to considerable overconsumption of forage grain and other types of feed, and to a shortfall in livestock farming produce.

The reasons for this situation were analyzed at the session of the Politburo. The Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry was subjected to serious criticism for lack of efficiency, purposefulness and exactingness in fulfilling state plans and tasks, and in introducing into production the achievements of science and technology and progressive forms of labor organization. In the main administration one still hears too frequently of allowances being made for the youth of the industry, although it has been in independent existence for 17 years already, and this is no mean period. The impression is created that the workers of the management apparatus are more occupied, so to speak, with activities of an educational nature, explaining the importance of the development of microbiology, and adding up the effectiveness of using its products, rather than in practical organizational work. The lack of exactingness and insistence is felt particularly in the construction of new capacities. Most of them are put into operation only with considerable delay, which leads to nonfulfillment of the production program. And here a serious rebuke should be made to the construction ministries which, to put it mildly, do not pamper the microbiologists with their attention. Things are slowed down by a shortage of modern equipment which meets the requirements as far as high standards of sterility and reliability are concerned. There are difficulties in supplies of raw materials, although protein is literally manufactured from by-products -- unuseable timber, liquid oil paraffins, sunflower husk and corn stems. What's more, these raw materials are frequently not used on site -- they are thrown onto the heap or are burned. In the enterprises of the microbiological industry, however, there is a shortage of them. The most promising method of obtaining feed protein directly from natural gas is being developed in a poor way.

In short, a very important and promising industry is still far from fully justifying the hopes that have been placed upon it. In the decision which it adopted, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo defined measures for improving the work of the microbiological industry, for strengthening the responsibility of the leaders of all links in the management apparatus linked with this industry. Everyone is interested in the successful development of the industry of the invisible people, as they call industrial microbiology figuratively; for this reason united efforts, precise organization and binding attitudes are needed throughout the whole chain.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES TEACHING STAFF

PM271409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Our correspondent's report: "Up to Modern Demands"]

[Text] A session of the training and methodological council of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions has taken place. It was led by Colonel General D. Litovtsev, chief of the Main Directorate. A report on further improving work to improve the skills of command, professorial and teaching personnel of military educational institutions was delivered by Lieutenant General Engineer I. Lykov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were Colonel General of Aviation G. Dolnikov, Air Force deputy commander in chief for VUZes and chief of Air Force military educational institutions; Army General G. Obaturov, chief of the M.V. Frunze Military academy; Colonel General of Artillery A. Matveyev, chief of the M.I. Kalinin Military Artillery Academy; Vice Admiral N. Fedorov, chief of the M.V. Frunze Higher Naval School; and others. The session was addressed by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.

BORDER GUARD'S DAY OCCASIONS MEETING, SPEECH

Meeting in Moscow

PM311255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report under general headline: "In Honor of the Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people, personnel of the USSR KGB Border Troops, and servicemen of the capital's garrison to mark Border Guard's Day was held 27 May in Moscow.

In the presidium were A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR deputy defense minister; N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee section chief; G.Ye. Ageyev, F.D. Bobkov, and V.P. Pirozhkov, deputy chairmen of the USSR KGB [titles as published]; Admiral A.I. Sorokhin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy; military leaders; leaders of party, soviet and public organizations, and Border Troops veterans. The meeting was addressed by Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops. Those taking part in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

Ivanov Gives Speech

OW291133 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0828 GMT 28 May 83

[Speech by Maj Gen Vladimir Stepanovich Ivanov, chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, on the occasion of Border Guard Troops Day; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Respected comrades: Today our country marks Border Guard's Day for the 65th time.

This holiday has distinctive characteristics: An atmosphere of lofty patriotic enthusiasm reigns in border areas and the rise of the Soviet Union's international influence and the country's achievements in economic, social and political development arouse in Border Guards legitimate pride and the desire to work even better and to serve more vigilantly.

On the broad front of the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Border Guard troops have been given a task that requires a particularly responsible attitude. In these complex times, they are maintaining the combat security of the homeland.

From the first days of the victory of Great October, the state borders of the Soviet land became a continually active front for the defense of the Soviet homeland and its protection became a most important factor in ensuring the security and peaceful labor of the Soviet people. As far back as May 1918, Border Guard troops, which were created by Lenin's decree on the 203d day after the victory of the revolution, first battled the secret services of international imperialism. They have traveled a difficult and glorious path in fulfilling their specific tasks in the system of state security and as a component of the Soviet Armed Forces. They have been responsible for rendering harmless tens of thousands of spies, saboteurs and terrorists and for routing hundreds of bands and sabotage and reconnaissance groups which infiltrated our country at various times. Border Guards played an active part in all the major battles against fascism and the Japanese militarists. The Border Guards have produced more than 200 heroes of the Soviet Union. Through vigilance and selflessness, the guards have earned the love and respect of the Soviet people.

The Great Patriotic War ended 38 years ago. The economic and defense might of the Soviet Union has increased immeasurably during these years. The unity of the Soviet people, closely united around the Communist Party, is solid as never before. However, as before, these uneasy times present many problems which affect the country's present and future. The most important one is ensuring the country's security.

As indicated at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the replies of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to DER SPIEGEL, the situation in the world continues to worsen. The most aggressive circles of imperialism are actively preparing for a crusade against socialism and are turning the wheels of the arms race, and Border Guards realize this. By attempting to carry subversive activities into our territory and by conducting ideological sabotage, the class enemy tests the vigilance and ideological steadfastness of border guards in many sections of the state borders. All this creates an atmosphere in which firm service, constant combat readiness and the highest political vigilance is required of Border Guards. These tasks are placed before Border Guard troops by the Law on the USSR State Border adopted by our country's Supreme Soviet at the end of last year. In order to implement it, border troops are granted necessary powers and combat and specialized equipment, which allows them to very reliably detect violators and prevent the transportation of economic and political contraband and sabotage, terrorist and espionage means.

The protection of Soviet borders requires enormous moral and physical intensity. It requires the profound realization of military duty and great professional and combat skill. Troops at outposts and in ships at present must wage a struggle with an enemy who uses more and more refined tactics and, on occasion, with specially prepared and well-armed violators. The border troops are efficiently fulfilling their tasks. If the majority of subversive actions in border areas falling under the responsibility of Border Guard troops fail, it is primarily because of the great vigilance, heroism and composure of the homeland's sentries. They combine the resoluteness and combat skill of the solidier, the correctness of a diplomat, the insight of a reconnaissance scout and the ideological conviction of a communist.

Thousands of border troops have been decorated with orders and medals, and six guards have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union for combat feats performed for our country in the peaceful postwar period. The growth in the military, political and economic significance of the protection of the border requires constant improvement of the forms and methods of protecting Soviet borders and concern for the combat and professional instruction of personnel.

On Border Guard Troops Day, the first stage of the socialist competition has been summed up. This year more than 40 percent of border troops are outstanding in service and combat and political training. Every fifth outpost and one-third of Border Guard ships bear the title of outstanding, and many of them have retained this title for a long time. This year the Military Council of Border Guard troops sent greetings to the personnel of the Hero of the Soviet Union Viktor Usov Outpost. It has been in the forefront of competing subunits since 1958 and has been outstanding for 25 consecutive years.

Border Guard troops were created as political troops, Cheka troops. They always have been strong in their devotion to the great cause of the party. Today the fostering of communist conviction, clear class ideological positions, and profound conviction and personnel responsibility for protecting border sections entrusted to border troops occupies a central position in the activities of political officers and party and Komsomol organizations. We are proud of our troops. Defending communist ideals and the Soviet way of life, border troops worthily represent our country in the course of fulfilling service responsibilities. I would like to note especially the leading role of communists in the responsible matter of border protection. Party members are doing enormous work in the most difficult and decisive sections in the combat formation of troops. Their personal example, strength, selflessness, steadfastness and daily heroism unify military collectives into a solid monolith which can withstand any difficulties.

Border troops are fulfilling their tasks in close cooperation with units of the Soviet Army and Navy, USSR MVD bodies and internal troops and with the most active assistance of the border population. This tradition is now strengthened legislatively. Border Guard's Day is also the holiday of Soviet patriots who form the second line of protection of our borders. At the very least, the fact that every seventh border and border regulations violator is arrested by voluntary people's militia members and operational Komsomol and youth detachments -- the young friends of border troops -- indicates the effectivensss of this second line.

We express sincere gratitude to party, soviet and Komsomol bodies for major work in mobilizing the working people, for rendering all-round assistance to the troops, and for their concrete contribution to the cause of relaible protection of the state border. We send fraternal greetings to the border guards of socialist community countries who, in the same formation as ourselves, vigilantly cherish the gains of socialism. We sincerely congratulate the glorious force veterans who have greatly contributed to the cause of protecting Soviet borders. We congratulate the combat wives of officers, warrant officers and ensigns in the forces who share both the concerns and anxieties of their husbands and the difficulties of the sometimes uncomfortable life in distant garrisons and outposts. I would like to express the warmest words of thanks to the parents of our troops for bringing up courageous sons and for their concern for them which warms the hearts of troops and triples their strength in difficult service.

Border Guard troops are entering the 66th year of their history. Inspired by the attention and concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and all our people, the sentries of our country's borders are full of resolve to augment in the future the glorious traditions bequeathed to them by grandfathers and fathers and to reliably ensure the inviolability of the USSR state borders.